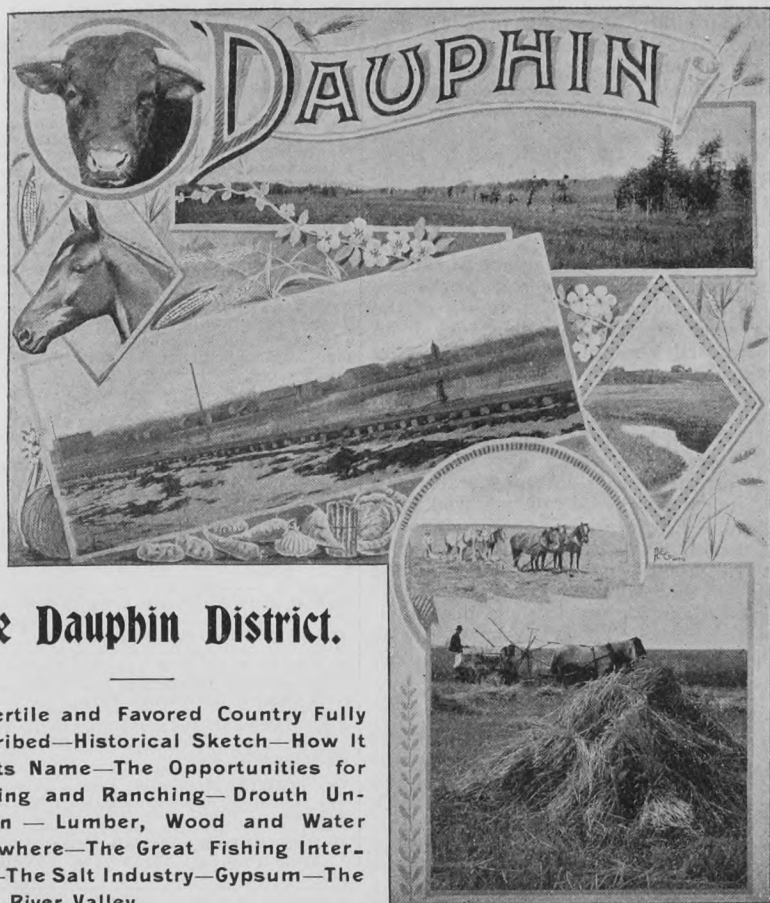


# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, APRIL, 1897.

\$1 a Year,  
in Advance.



## The Dauphin District.

**This Fertile and Favored Country Fully Described—Historical Sketch—How It Got Its Name—The Opportunities for Farming and Ranching—Drouth Unknown—Lumber, Wood and Water Everywhere—The Great Fishing Interests—The Salt Industry—Gypsum—The Swan River Valley.**

For many years the Dauphin and Gilbert Plains Districts have been looked upon as out-of-the-way places. They were known to be portions of Manitoba well adapted for homes of thriving, happy settlers. A number of residents of the various "old lands" located here and there in the up-to-a-late date unorganized territory of the Province. The great agricultural resources of the district were so highly spoken of by these pioneers that the eyes of many were turned thitherward, but they were prevented going by the inadequate means of travel. The construction of what is known as "The Dauphin Railway" by the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co. into the large tract of fertile land has placed it within easy reach of "outsiders," and there promises to be large additions of settlers there this spring. Mr. Theo. A. Burrows, who ably represents the district in the Local Legislature, has sounded forth the praises of Dauphin with such persistency that The Nor-West Farmer deemed it but just to apply to him for a description of his "adopted land." To this he readily assented, and this issue we have pleasure in giving his views on the country. They are as follows:—

The Dauphin country—a good sized province in itself, occupying the northwest-

ern part of Manitoba—is remarkable for the great diversity of its resources of soil, forest, lake and river. It is bounded on the east by the great lake basin of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and on the south and west by the Riding and Duck Mountains, which rise abruptly to twelve or fifteen hundred feet above the plain. These mountains are clothed with a solid forest of timber, 120 miles long and ranging from 20 to 25 miles wide. A very small portion of the entire area of this intervening country is settled, but the settlers are scattered over a wide district, 100 miles one way by 30 miles the other. A portion of the country lying between Lake Dauphin and the Riding and Duck Mountains is known as the old Dauphin settlement and the Gilbert Plains district, and is thickly settled by the very best class of settlers, mostly Canadians, who were induced to settle in that locality, then 60 to 80 miles from railways, on account of the remarkable fertility of the soil.

This district contains some of the finest wheat-growing land in Manitoba. It is well-watered by the Valley, Wilson, Vermillion, Ochre and Turtle rivers, all of which are clothed with a fringe of oak, maple, ash and poplar timber, and take their rise in the mountains and flow through the fertile agricultural plains to Lake Dauphin. In addition to these wheat-growing lands are 1,000,000 acres of good mixed farming country, with plenty of wood, water and hay meadows.

To the north of these districts the possibilities for extension and settlement are immense. During the past year a great many farmers have taken up land along

the Forks and Mossy rivers, and on the shores of Lake Winnipegosis; and there is yet a large area of good farming country lying to the northeast of the Duck mountain, and farther north, stretching through the fertile Swan River Valley past the Porcupine Hills. This latter district is as yet unsurveyed, and has seldom been travelled by any persons except Indians and fur traders.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The early history of this part of the world would be interesting, if it were possible to treat of it at any length. The name dates back to a time prior to the conquest of Canada by the British, to a period when the two powerful fur trading companies, the Northwest or French company and the Hudson's Bay or British Company, were engaged in a deadly struggle for commercial supremacy in this then almost unknown northern country.

In 1741, Pierre, one of the sons of that great French adventurer, Sieur de Laverandrye, is said to have established a trading post, known as Fort Dauphin, near the shores of the lake which now bears that name. History does not record any reason why his name was chosen, but it is to be supposed that it was in honor of the then Dauphin, or heir apparent to the throne of France, son of Louis XV, and may have been done in rivalry of the British company, which a few years before that time had built, at the mouth of the Churchill river, on Hudson's Bay, probably the strongest fort ever built by a trading company, and honored it by naming it Fort Prince of Wales. Fort Dauphin has long since ceased to exist, but the name has survived, and still attaches to the lake and the district of country surrounding it. The lake itself is a good expanse of water, about 35 miles long, and from 8 to 12 miles wide, without any islands or obstructions to navigation. It has many miles of sand beach, where the traveller can drive in his horse to drink of its waters, and is bordered for two-thirds of its shore line by groves of timber of a fair size.

This district up till a few years ago was comparatively unknown to settlers for the reason that it was off the main line of travel, both in the old days, when the Red River cart trail was the highway of travel to the great plains of the west, and it was also in more recent times removed by distance from that great colonizer of the present century—a railway—which only penetrated this fair land in the last days of 1896. But, although without any but the most primitive transportation facilities, the Dauphin country was not without development in later years. In 1885 there were only five actual settlers, and in 1889 the population was 250, which in 1882 had increased to 3,500. In 1896 the estimated population was 9,000, which has largely grown during the first few months of the present year. About 2,500 homesteads have been taken up in this district, and the railway companies which own lands there have sold to actual settlers during the last summer about 25,000 acres of land at \$3 per acre, and on easy terms of payment, and the present demand for railway lands is very great.

In agricultural possibilities, as in other lines, Dauphin is only yet in the earliest stages of development, and where an acre is now tilled there are hundreds which will

before long be under cultivation. Several instances will suffice to show that this soil cannot be excelled by any in America. In 1895 yields of 40 and 45 bushels of wheat per acre were common, and in 1896, though the harvest was very much smaller in every other part of the west, Dauphin produced crops but very little inferior to that of the bonanza year. The field on which the town of Dauphin is now located, produced, in 1896, 35 bushels per acre, and some farms near at hand exceeded this.

The land is very rich, being a dark clay loam, and is capable of producing unlimitedly. The soil is not of the baking nature; on the contrary, it is always mellow and very easily worked. One breaking of the new soil is quite sufficient to prepare it for a crop. No backsetting is required, there being no tough, wiry sod to deal with.

While this district contains a large area of very rich land, admirably adapted for wheat-growing, this particularly refers to the old Dauphin settlement along the Vermillion and Wilson rivers. There are other portions of the country even better suited for stock-raising and dairying, especially those parts of the country lying along the lower slope of the Riding Mountains, which are covered with a belt of large-sized timber; and the district lying along the shores of the lake. These mountains seem to be a natural home for stock. The land is densely covered with rich, nutritious grasses. Pea vines and vetches grow fully six feet high and very thick, making most excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep and horses. One certain advantage over many other parts of the province for stock-raising, these mountains have perfect shelter for stock during the winter months, which means that animals are sure to thrive the whole winter through. The grass grows very luxuriantly where there is heavy timber, and on the east side of Lake Dauphin there is an abundant growth of buffalo grass, which is considered by the oldest experienced ranchers to be the best grass that grows for fattening animals on. Dairying is being carried on in a small way as yet, but what butter and cheese is being made is of a superior quality. The quantity produced is sufficient to supply the local demand only, but the time is not far distant when the output of dairy products will be very large. Mr. C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Commissioner for the province of Manitoba, is authority for the statement that this is naturally one of the best dairy districts in the Dominion of Canada.

#### OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES.

Besides possessing a soil in some places equally as rich as that of any part of the world, with exceptional facilities for stock-raising by reason of its nutritious natural grasses and forest shelter, the Dauphin district has also other natural resources. Passing over that of timber dealt with elsewhere, these may be taken up briefly as follows:—

**Fish**—The waters of Lake Dauphin and Lake Winnipegosis teem with all kinds of fresh water food fish, which are caught in large numbers by settlers during the winter, and, now that there are facilities for exporting them, they will become as important a feature of the trade of this district as they have been for years in the famous Lake Winnipeg district.

**Salt**—This is a product for which Dauphin has long been noted. In the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company, as early as 1818, nearly all the salt used in Manitoba and the Northwest was produced at the salt wells at the south end of Lake Winnipegosis. It was shipped about the country in birch-bark, rocans and baskets, and while being somewhat discolored from being evaporated in open pans, was always a staple and valuable article of commerce.

In those times salt was sold for 12 shillings sterling per bushel. With the advent of railways to the older settled portions of Manitoba salt could be brought in from the east cheaper than carted over the long distance to the nearest station, and in consequence the manufacture of salt was given up until the growing population of the district formed a new market within the last few years. As the salt is of good quality and easily manufactured, this industry is rapidly becoming of great importance. This is especially important in view of the large fishing interests of the province which require the use of thousands of barrels of salt every year. Freight being a very large factor in the price of salt brought from the east, it will be readily seen what an opening there is for the manufacture of this absolutely necessary article. For the last two years Mr. Paul Wood, an English chemist, has successfully carried on the manufacture of salt on a commercial scale. His salt works are situated two miles from the mouth of the Mossy river and the same distance from the proposed terminus of the Dauphin railway. The supply of salt for Dauphin district for the last two years has been manufactured here, but owing to the limited market and lack of transportation until very recently, the works have not been carried on on a scale commensurate with the abundant supply of raw material.

**Gypsum**—Large deposits of gypsum are found in this northern district, which will when developed, become another profitable natural product of the country.

**Brick**—Clays for making the best quality of brick and tile are to be met with through the district.

#### FOREST WEALTH.

No matter is of deeper interest to those who intend to make their home in a new land than the supply of wood for fuel and timber for building purposes; and in both these respects Dauphin is particularly fortunate. The vast forest of heavy timber along the Duck and Riding Mountains has no counterpart in the province. The whole northwest range is covered with timber of different species, and of a large size, such as oak, elm, poplar, spruce and tamarac. The importance of this forest in modifying the climate, in providing a shelter for stock, in providing fuel and building material, is apparent. The supply of firewood and timber suitable for fence posts, building log, etc., is practically illimitable, and there are large areas of fine timber for lumbering purposes. Almost the entire district was covered with timber at one time, which accounts for the wonderful richness and fertility of the soil.

Few things affect the farmer, in making his home comfortable, so much as the price of lumber, and it is gratifying to know that in no part of the province have farmers been so fortunate in this regard as in Dauphin. Owing to the presence of the great forests of spruce, lumber is being sold to the settlers at the present time there at \$11 to \$14 per thousand. The way in which the timber is distributed brings it within easy reach of all parts of the district. Not only does this abundance make lumber cheap to residents of Dauphin, but it will lead to its being largely the source of supply for other parts of the province, creating trade and furnishing work for many men during the winter months.

#### A SUPERB CLIMATE.

The climatic conditions prevailing in this district are such that every cereal and root crop belonging to the temperate zone can be successfully raised. The summers are pleasant and enjoyable, and the winters although cold at times are bright and healthy. Owing to the dryness of the at-

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**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States. 1571

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**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643

**J. E. MARPLES**, Deleau, Manitoba, breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young cows with calf and young Bulls for sale. 1718

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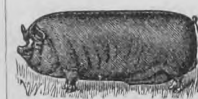
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mosphere, the cold is not nearly so appreciable as in more humid regions. There is an entire absence of hail storms, hot winds, cyclones and blizzards, and the country is peculiarly free from drouths, there being a good rainfall and a plentiful depth of snow in winter. Epidemics of any kind are absolutely unknown, and the salubrity of the climate is highly advantageous to those suffering from lung troubles. Few farming regions are so favored by Nature in this respect, and fewer still are those where the condition of soil and climate so happily unite for the production of enormous crops of the most famous of all cereals—Manitoba No. 1 hard—as it does here.

#### THE FORESTS AND THE GAME.

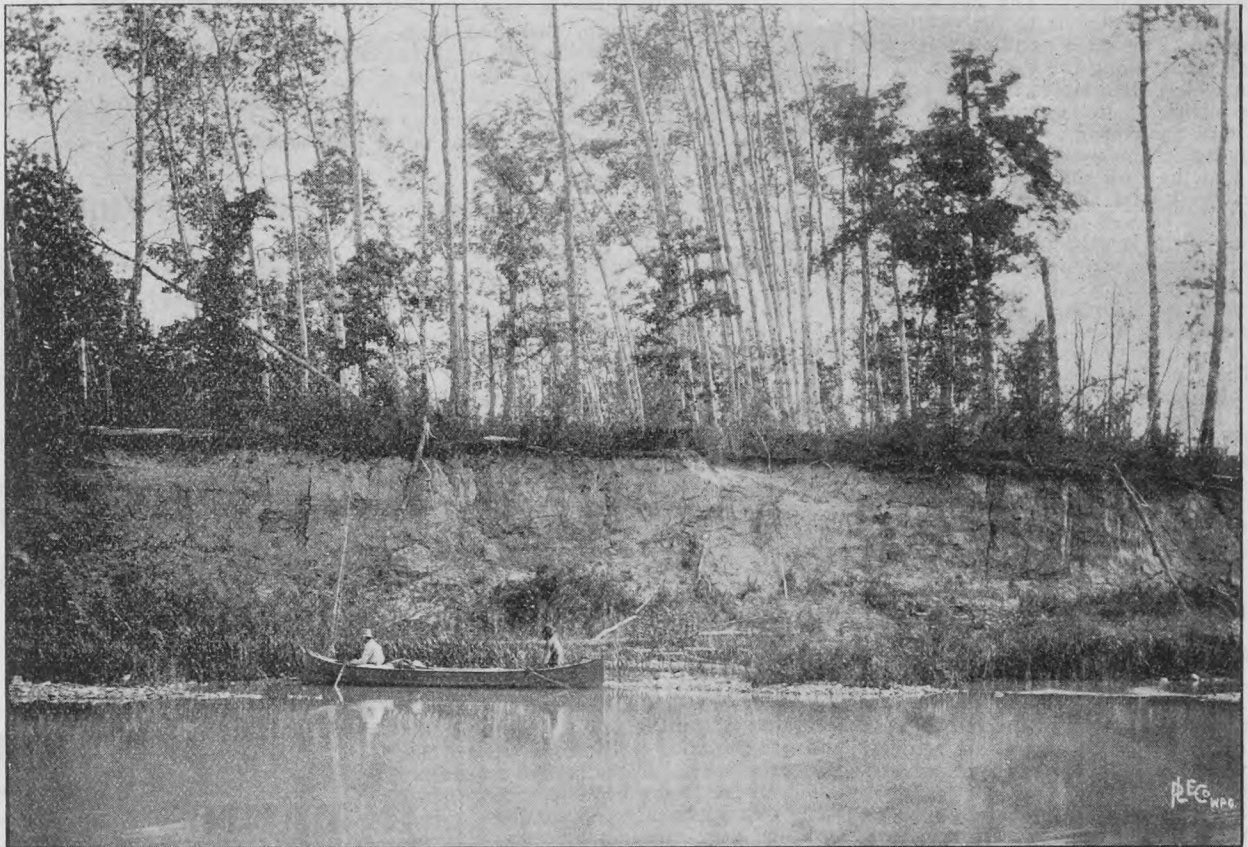
Dauphin is a veritable sportsman's paradise. The great belt of timber in the Duck and Riding Mountains is the home

been the Mecca of hundreds of sportsmen is easily explained by the difficulty hitherto of getting into the country. There will be no fear, however, notwithstanding its easy accessibility now, that the hunter from outside will come in and take away this, one of the most pleasant and profitable recreations of the settler. The regulations and game laws are made in the interest of the people of the country, and that the game will be preserved is certain, because the Dominion Government have decided to make the Duck and Riding Mountains a permanent timber reserve, which will ensure a home for the game for all time to come, and at the same time make it certain that the satisfactory climatic conditions, so far as affected by the moisture-conserving forest, will continue, and that there will always be an ample supply of fuel for the settler.

on almost every farm may be placed to command a view such as can be had in but few agricultural countries. The north-west part of the province is noted for being the most picturesque, and in this respect even the famous Birtle valley is said to be surpassed by many parts of the Dauphin district. The scenery along the wide canon of the Vermillion river, for the last eight miles of its course through the Riding Mountains, is most picturesque.

#### CIVILIZED CONVENIENCES.

While Dauphin is a new country, it has not grown in a day, and it has many advantages which the early settlers of the other parts of the province missed. It has waited a long while for a railroad, and this fact has given the settlers an excellent system of wagon roads. Though waiting for the railway was a painful process for the settlers, yet when it did come,



J. B. TYRRELL, PHOTO.

#### Mossy River, Outlet of Lake Dauphin.

The above is a view of Mossy River, a beautiful winding stream, about 200 feet wide and 22 miles long, which discharges the waters of Lake Dauphin into Lake Winnipegosis. Its banks are fringed with a growth of white poplar timber and some oak and ash, behind which the face of the country is generally open, with occasional bluffs of green timber.

of elk, deer, moose, bear and other large game, the district having no superior anywhere for feathered game of all kinds. Prairie chickens are very plentiful, and have always served to vary the regular fare of the settler. The neighborhood of the little streams and lakes that abound in all directions is the haunt of millions of wild ducks, geese, etc. In addition to the hunting grounds mentioned there is the great unorganized territory lying to the east of Lake Winnipegosis, from which land it is doubtful if the game will ever be driven, as the country is not an agricultural one. Then there is the Swan River district, which as yet remains almost in its original state, and full of game. Those who have shot ducks and geese on Lake Dauphin or Lake Winnipegosis state that the flight shooting, as the birds fly over the long points in the lake on their way to and from their feeding grounds, is not surpassed anywhere in Western Canada. The reason that this has not already

#### A PICTURESQUE COUNTRY.

Dauphin is picturesquely attractive. The general appearance of the country is that of a wide plain sloping gently from the mountains on the west to the lake basin on the east. To the west and south the mountains are constantly in view, giving a good frame, as it were, to the picture of the landscape. Hundreds of tiny streams leave the mountains for the lakes, uniting as they flow east to form numerous creeks, a few of the largest of which may be properly termed rivers. Thus there is scarcely a farm across which there does not run a stream of clear water. The valleys of the larger streams break the surface of the country, and the fringe of trees along them, and the bluffs that frequently interrupt the general level, all combine to form countless home-like and suitable building sites, from which the spectator looks out over the beauties of the surrounding country. Thus, the farm house

this fact ensured that the road would be built in the right place. It gave time for the best parts of the district to be made known, and the road when built was so placed as to best serve these. The work of forming school districts has progressed rapidly; the different churches have located representatives in the parts of the district where they can most readily reach the people; and postal facilities have been provided, so that the inconveniences naturally attendant upon pioneering are not now experienced. Villages are gradually being formed in different sections, but the town of Dauphin will undoubtedly be the centre of Dauphin proper, and will always exercise an influence in this part of the province, like that of Brandon and Portage to the south and west. There will be other centres in the Gilbert Plain, into which it is expected a spur of the railway will shortly be built, and in the Swan River valley, when this part of the country is thrown open. It is also likely that

some town will be so located as to facilitate the handling of trade on Lake Winnipegosis. The town of Dauphin is admirably located on the south bank of the Vermillion river. The streets are laid out at right angles, the one set of streets parallel with the railway and the other roughly parallel with the river. The banks of the river on either side, for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, are covered with a forest of large timber, principally oak and elm, forming a peerless public park, for which it is wisely being reserved. Not only is good drainage provided by the high river banks, but the land has also a slope of 29 feet in two miles away from the river, so that drainage will be perfect in all parts of the town. The sloping of the land away from the river is to be explained by the fact that the town stands on the ground formed by alluvial deposit carried down through ages past by the Vermillion river, which deposit has been mixed yearly with the decayed luxurious growth of vegetation. The highest deposits are always nearest to the overflowing stream. The same peculiarity is seen in many places along the Red River. The soil on which Dauphin is built is typical of the district. It has produced large crops, and the reason is not far to seek. In digging in the new town it has been found that the dark soil in places is 8 and 10 feet deep, and thus practically inexhaustible. The soil on parts of the surrounding plain is also very rich; deeper than will ever be required for agricultural purposes. Another peculiarity of the Dauphin country exemplified in the town is the ease with which good water is obtained. All over the town of Dauphin the very best spring water is obtained at a depth of from 12 to 15 feet below the surface. Those who have to obtain water by boring to a considerable depth will appreciate this very real advantage. The town sprang into life well grown, and last January, although the first lot was only sold on October 7, there were no less than 70 buildings on the site by actual count. These are not scattered all over, but constitute a compact town. Already Dauphin is a place of importance, and it is bound to keep pace with the assured rapid growing of the district.

#### CHANCES FOR SETTLERS.

Although the advent of the railway has been followed by an inrush of settlers, who, with the old settlers, have secured the homesteads lying near the railway, there are still many farms contiguous to the line, and at a distance of from 6 to 8 miles from the road, yet awaiting the intending settler. The odd numbered sections, or railway lands, may be bought at \$3 per acre in 10 yearly instalments. The settler who goes out a little from the settlement can get a still greater choice of locations. Those who are looking for ranching territory can find no better than that on the east side of Lake Dauphin, and near Lake Winnipegosis. These farms, lying in a country well supplied with wood and water, and with a soil for the most part not inferior to any in the province, offer inducements to the intending settler that can scarcely be over-valued. There are homes waiting for thousands in this new and fertile district ready to yield profit to the man of capital or to give a good living and an early competency to the man who goes in with no other capital than his energy, industry and experience. One hundred miles of railway were built in the summer of 1896, from Gladstone, on the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, to a point sixteen miles beyond the town of Dauphin, and it is thoroughly equipped and in operation. It is expected that the road will be continued north during the coming summer, at least as far as Lake Winnipegosis.

It will thus be seen that the new country that has just been thrown open to settlement is one of the most valuable parts of the province. This fact has already been added to the great commonwealth of showing in what estimation the district is held by practical men acquainted with the province. To this it must be added that settlers find here good lands to be homesteaded within reasonable distance of the railway, and other lands on very easy terms of purchase. The development which has begun indicates that in a very few years this district will be one of the best settled and most progressive in the province. It has attracted a great deal of attention both inside and outside the province, and there is no doubt that a new and fertile district, that might be deemed added to the great commonwealth of scribed as the "lusty little province," has Manitoba.

#### HOW DAUPHIN IS REACHED.

The Dauphin country is reached by railway from the south, east and west. From the south, the branch lines of three great transcontinental railways—the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern—run to Winnipeg, the chief city of Manitoba, which is connected by rail with Portage la Prairie, from which the trains of the Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co. run over the tracks of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway to Gladstone, and over its own line to the town of Dauphin.

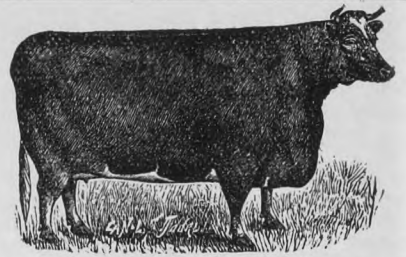
#### The Views of Others.

The following additional information by settlers in the district will prove interesting to our many readers.

Mr. Chas. Hicks, under date of Dauphin, March 27th, 1897, says:—

"I came to Manitoba in May of 1882, bringing my family with me from Bristol, England; homesteading about three miles northeast of the present village of Killarney. I farmed there for seven years, but was unfortunate through hail and frost. The drought of 1889 decided me to look out for pastures new, and I visited the Dauphin country in the fall of that year. Liked the appearance of the country so well that I made entry for a homestead and pre-emption, eight miles west of the present village of Dauphin, and moved my family in the spring of 1890. Since then I have been a constant resident here. I have travelled very considerably over the district from the mountains on the south to Lake Winnipegosis on the north, and from the Turtle river on the east to the western boundary of the district. From what I have seen and know, I am satisfied there is no better location for farming in Manitoba, as has been proved beyond all doubt. We have an immunity from frost and hail not possessed by other parts of the Province; hay and water are abundant, and now that we have the railway to ship our products, I look to see our farmers very prosperous, and, consequently, those also depending on their prosperity. There are very considerable areas of excellent farming lands yet available, both as homesteads and to be purchased from the railway companies on extremely easy terms. I anticipate a large immigration this spring, and believe that all those who come with sufficient means to carry them over until they have a crop, will never regret their coming."

Mr. J. H. Bigham writes:—"I am very glad to give a brief story of my career in the Dauphin district and my opinion as to the advantages it offers to those desirous of establishing permanent homes. I first came west in 1880, leaving Mount Forest, Ont., with a family of eight children. We



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Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



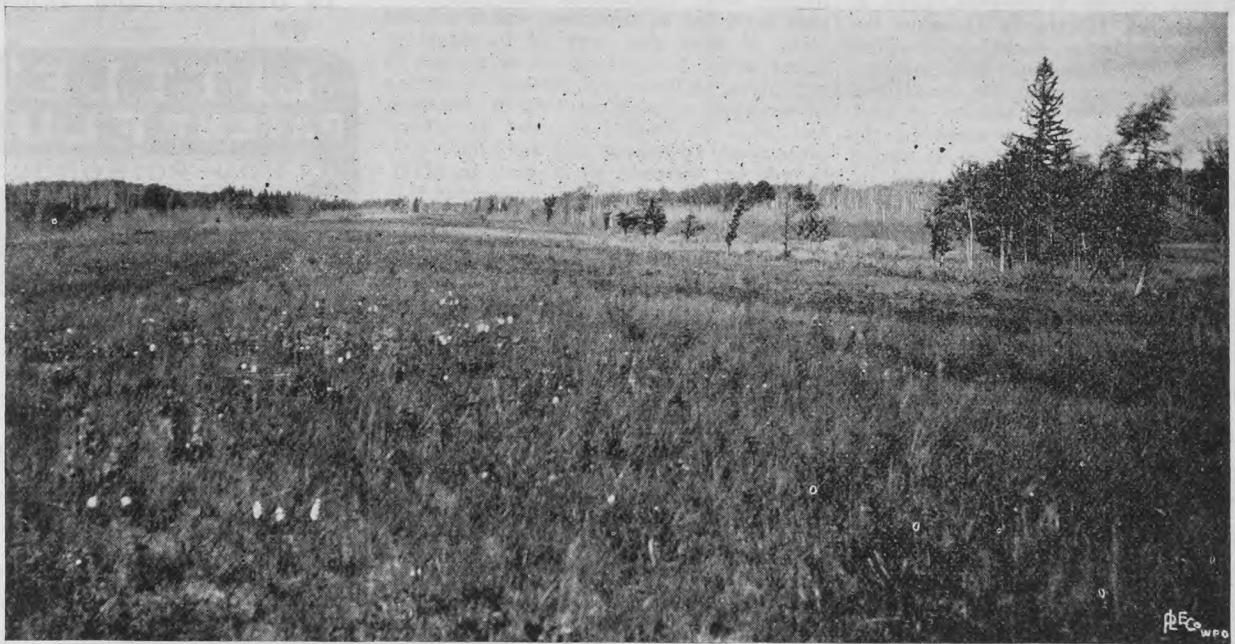
came direct to Minnedosa. I worked at carpentering and acted in the capacity of deputy bailiff for a short time, but soon decided to commence farming, and accordingly located on a piece of land near there. In the fall of 1886 I was burned out, losing everything. I started out for Dauphin at once to inspect the country. It was then a wild, unbroken region, having only four families living in the settlement. It pleased me, and I took up a homestead there and then. In March, 1887, I moved my family in from Minnedosa. 'Twas hard to make all ends meet for a while. Along with my boys, I took up section 12, township 25, range 19. The first year I broke ten acres and cropped it. Off this ten acres I got 300 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of oats and a fine crop of potatoes and vegetables. There was no market for anything, and this crop was sufficient to last me two years. This made me so happy that I declared I would never leave the country. From that day to this we have never missed a crop and have never had a straw or vine frozen. I am a man now of 60 years of age, and can honestly say that I have never seen any part of any coun-

well-sheltered country, with rich soil, and I can see its advancement every day. Now, with the advent of the railroad, the civilized privileges are coming to us. I have a snug harness shop now in Dauphin town, and live with my boys and girls on our farm close by, and look forward to the spending of my old age with my family around me in a community as highly civilized and more prosperous than I lived in in my younger days in old Ontario."

Mr. T. Parsons writes thus :—"I moved into Dauphin ten years ago last June from Shoal Lake. Previous to that time I had lived in Ontario and Manitoba 13 years. I think the country is unsurpassed by any other part of Manitoba as a grain or vegetable producing country. I have seen the district from its first start. We had great difficulties in getting in and out of the country in the early days, and experienced inconveniences without number, but we gradually overcame them, and now have a good country. I have a half section and plenty of everything to do with, much different from when I came in. My neighbors said I was crazy to think of

to Wimbledon, and have the distinction of being the first Manitoban to win a prize in the national rifle competition. In 1879 I went to Minnedosa and followed farming. In 1886, being struck with the Dauphin country, I made a trip through the district, examining all parts of the country pretty thoroughly. With my brother, I located on section 22, township 25, range 19, taking the whole section, and on this the old town of Dauphin was situated. In April, 1887, I started in the general store business, bringing in my first stock of goods by team over the Strathclair road. When bringing in my stock, I stored it in a building belonging to Thos. Whitmore, at what was afterwards Gartmore, until I had my own building finished at Dauphin. This building completed, and the stock opened out, was the nucleus of a thriving trade centre for over nine years. When the new town was commenced last fall, I had the first new store erected. It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the district.

Mr. A. J. McPherson says :—"I was born in Antigonish county, Nova Scotia,



J. B. TYRRELL, PHOTO.

#### Pitching Ridge, Dauphin.

The above photograph shows a portion of Pitching Ridge, which is supposed to be the location of the old Lake Agassiz Beach. This is a beautiful ridge, and extends for about 40 miles north-westerly from the Dauphin district. It is being made use of for a colonization road to Swan River Valley. The ridge is elevated about 15 feet above the surrounding country, and for the most part is open and covered with a luxurious growth of grass, interspersed with an adornment of prairie flowers, as shown by the white spots in the cut. On both sides, for the greater portion of its length, the natural roadway is bordered with a fringe of large green timber.

try I have been in produce such vegetables, grain and hay. It is a great country, too, for ranching, and as for climate, there is no portion of Manitoba to equal it. The water is good and the air is grand. We have room for thousands of settlers, and they never will regret it if they come. There is a large tract of unsettled land to the north of us on Swan river, splendidly adapted for mixed farming, and right here around us, close to our stations, plenty of first-class land for wheat-growing can be purchased at moderate prices from our old settlers, many of whom prefer to move back from the railway, where greater ranching privileges can be enjoyed. There is no need of a man being wealthy in order to move here. If a man has any push in him, and has \$100 when he reaches here, he is all right, and can become independent of hard times or want in a very short time. I have tramped around pretty well over this part of the country since I settled here, just to satisfy myself what it is like, and I know what I am talking about. We have plenty of timber for sawing and for wood, plenty of fish and salt of our own to cure them, a

going to a district then 80 miles from a railway, but I do not regret coming. I have confidence in the country, and I believe my knowledge of it justifies me in making the assertion. That the soil is fertile there remains no doubt. We have grown wheat here that has threshed 70 bushels to the acre, and oats yielded 100 bushels to the acre. As to roots and vegetables, I can speak authoritatively. I raised watermelons for the last two years very successfully, some of them weighing as high as 15 pounds. We have grown immense citrons, weighing as high as 25 pounds; potatoes, yielding 500 bushels to the acre. Cucumbers and all the tender vines do well. I will back this district against any other part of Manitoba. We are free, too, from the blizzards we hear about in other parts of the country, especially the Western States.

Capt. McIntosh, a native of Megantic, Province of Quebec, gives his experience as follows :—"I have been a resident of Manitoba since July, 1874. The first years of my residence were spent in Winnipeg. While there I went to England in 1877 as a Manitoba member of the D. R. A. team

and when a small boy moved with my parents to McGillivray township, Middlesex county, Ontario. I came west in 1881 and settled in Birtle, Manitoba, where I started a blacksmith shop. Nine years ago I left Birtle and came up here. That was the time of the oil well excitement, and I run an engine there at the works two years. Then I started a saw mill in the mountains near there, and after running it a year sold out. Previous to that I homesteaded a quarter section on section 13, township 24, and range 20, and now my family lives there at the foot of the Riding Mountains. I have bought a quarter section adjoining my homestead, and one of my sons has a quarter section near by. I have now some fifty head of cattle on my ranch. Speaking of the Dauphin district, it is the best portion of Manitoba. We have the best land I have seen anywhere, the best water, and the best timber in the province. A man can live here easier than in any other part. I know a number of men who came here poor and are now pretty well fixed. I have visited the country north of the terminus of our new road at Sifton, and find

it a good country for mixed farming and a splendid stock country. I am now engaged looking after the Dauphin Lumber Co.'s saw mill. We have cut 500,000 feet of lumber during the winter just closed. About 400,000 feet more will be cut at Dauphin during the summer out of logs which will be driven down the Vermilion river."

Mrs. McPherson is a noted gardener in their district, few, if any, excelling her in that respect, the ripening of tomatoes, watermelons, etc., giving an idea of some of the good qualities of this settlement. Mrs. McP. also does her own carding and spinning. She is well satisfied with Dauphin, preferring it to "outside."

Mr. Neil McDonald owns a half-section about four miles from Dauphin. He came from Clifford, Ont., in 1883, and says that there are very few districts to equal this in Manitoba. He had some means to start with, and is doing well.

Mr. J. A. Hall, better known as "Daddy" Hall, came from Harrisburg, Ont., seven years ago. Was for 12 years an engineer on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway. He thinks Dauphin the finest country in the world. Mr. Hall goes in for mixed farming; now the railroad is in will do more in the wheat line. With his sons, he has a section of land. Section 22-24-22, prettily situated on the west branch of the Nelson river, is owned by Mr. J. P. Smith, who came to Dauphin from Forest, Lambton county, Ont., in 1890. Goes in for mixed farming; will break about 50 acres this year. He has about 50 head of cattle and horses, good buildings, and plenty of water. Is doing well, and likes the country.

Mr. Chas. Hoy's farm, about 5 miles from Dauphin, is typical of the district, showing lots of shelter for stock. Mr. H. was 15 years in business in Ottawa; came to Manitoba in 1880, settled south of Shoal Lake; moved into Dauphin in 1887, and took up S half of 20-25-18. He had 75 acres in wheat last year, which yielded 30 bushels per acre; will put 100 in wheat this season and break 50 acres. His sons are settled on farms near the home, and all are doing well.

Lake View house and ranche, on S half of 34-24-17, is in the Ochre river settlement, and situated on the shores of Dauphin Lake. It is a pretty position, and is owned by Mr. Geo. Waite, who came to Manitoba in 1876 from about Hamilton, Ont. First settled in the Neepawa district. Went back to Ontario in 1887, but returned in twelve months satisfied that Manitoba was by far the most suitable place for him and his sons. Mr. W. took up his land in the Dauphin district about six years ago. He has about 70 head of cattle and 12 horses.

Joseph Potts, the pioneer settler of the Ochre country, came from near Port Elgin, Bruce county, Ont., in 1878. Settled west of Minnedosa. Sold out and struck for Dauphin, where he homesteaded the SW quarter of 22-24-17. He says the railroad is a great inducement to the farmers to break up their land. He will break 50 acres this summer. Would not live "outside" if a farm were given him.

Sydney Johnstone, SE quarter of 36-24-18, hails from Muskoka. Settled in North Dakota, U. S. A., where he remained for nine years. Found the country no good, and came to Dauphin in the spring of 1893. For mixed farming is well suited. Wishes he had struck this part ten years earlier. He had never put anything in the ground that had not come to maturity. In Dakota the very opposite was his experience. His buildings and yard show a neat and tasty disposition.

The following is one out of a great many letters received by the Western Canada Immigration Association. This letter is in answer to a circular issued by the Association, asking settlers to give some information as to how they prospered in this country.

Mr. Geo. Dennis has this to say:—  
F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

I am sorry to have been so long in replying to your request, stormy weather necessitating more work at home and making the roads bad, must be my apology. Immigration should, and no doubt does, interest all, no matter whether an immigration agent, politician or settler. In writing you this letter I do not wish you to take it at all dictatorially, but simply putting forward my opinion, from which possibly something may be taken that will prove of some value in furthering the cause. In the first instance, I am not in sympathy with sending flash men to older countries, under big salaries and heavy travelling expenses, men with great talking powers and sweet tongues, who will state almost anything to gain converts, no matter what capabilities these converts may have, for, in nine cases out of ten, the class of men this sort of immigration agent would bring here are of no use in any place, shiftless and aimless, a burden of expense to their parents or relatives, and with no means to start elsewhere, quite ready to believe that they have only to ask for fortunes on landing in Manitoba, when it is in some mysterious way handed them. Just so soon as they find this is a myth, they prevail on their relatives to send them the means, or a ticket to England, and back they go, when all sorts of talk is given out freely, to the detriment of our country, and this cause, without its being in the least deserved. Of this class of settlers I should say Manitoba has had its fill. Quite a number of similar cases have come under my notice since settling here.

Now, on the other hand, there are plenty of hard-working, small renting farmers, who have to work from morning till night, week in and week out, so as to be able to eke out a living and pay their way (with no prospect of laying anything by for prospective old age), the large land owner taking the fruits of their labor by way of rent. These men, I take it, would be glad to take any legitimate means to better their condition, and this is the right class of settler to develop our agricultural resources, and ours is beyond all doubt the natural habitation for this class of men.

The men would, after selling off their stock and implements, be able in all probability to get together from £300 to £1,000, £500 being likely the average, and this would be a fair start with economy here, and the means of procuring this class is to represent our country exactly as it is. I take it that would be quite inducement enough. "You see, I have not forgotten the castles in the air built for me by agents before I came out," and the class of agent to do this is a prosperous, permanent settler hailing from some other country, who had a good reputation in his former home, to go back and have meetings in parish schools in rural districts, and put the inducements of this country fairly before their audiences, and distribute literature representing Manitoba exactly as she is. This can be done with economy during winter months.

I am English, a native of Devonshire, and am speaking of what was the case in the past to my knowledge, and no doubt is the present.

Concerning this neighborhood where I reside, mixed farming pays fairly well, in spite of past small prices obtained, although there is nothing large in it. There is considerable vacant land yet suitable for

# Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c. 1611F

To Stockmen and Breeders.

## LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

## SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Scab, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sore etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letters from the Hon. John D. Brown, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent stockmen, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

### "MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.  
DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world.

Sold in Large Tins at 75c.  
Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

## WE SELL FURNITURE, School Desks, Iron Beds

Sell very cheap, too. Send us word what you want; will answer quick.

LESLIE BROS., WINNIPEG.  
(1508F)

## Portraits Enlarged.

In Order to introduce our special enlargements send portraits of your friends and have them enlarged to life size in an artistic manner for \$2.50. Offer good for three months. Agents wanted. Address Canadian Portrait Co., 1930 Box 200, Winnipeg.

EGGS in season, \$1.50 for 15, from the following varieties: B. B. Red and I. C. Games, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs, Golden Polish, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Samuel McCurdy, Carberry, Man.



this class of farming. We have some big farmers, who grow their 10,000 bushels of grain annually, whom fifteen years ago did not possess a five-dollar bill, so they themselves say. This would be a fair neighborhood for people with some means to start, having good local market competition, being tributary and within reach of three points on the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, and two points on the Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co.'s line.

### Vacant Lands in the Dauphin District.

#### TOWNSHIP 21.

Range 10, West—All the lake frontage lots in this township are unentered, but Nos. 15, 16, 17, appear by the township plan to be claimed. All 4, W hf 6, W hf of E hf 6, N hf 18, SW 20, S hf 30, NW 30.

Range 11, West—Unsurveyed.

Range 12, West—Unsurveyed.

Range 13, West—Unsurveyed, and from here to the northward.

southerly 180 acres of lot 7, lots 21, 22, 23, (lots 3, 9, 10, 17 and 24 claimed but not entered.) All 2, E hf 4, all 10, W hf 14, all 16, S hf of SE hf 18, and sub-division 8 of 18, W hf of NE 18, all 20, 22, E hf 28, NW 28, NW 30, and sub-division 15 of 30, E hf 32, and sub-division 14 of 32, NW 34.

Range 12, West—Unsurveyed.

Range 14, West—Part of NW 2, W hf of SW 2, W hf of NW 4, W hf of E hf of 10, SE of SW 10, all 12, E hf of SE 14, E hf of SE 16, NW 16, E hf of SE 18, W hf of NW 18, S hf of SW 20, N hf of NW 20, NE 20, N hf of S hf 22, NW 22, E hf 24, E hf of W hf 24, SW of SW 24, all 28, N hf 30, all 32, 34, 36.

Range 15, West—All 2, SE 10, all 12, E hf 14, SW 14, NW 20, all 24, NE 26, NW 28, SE 34, all 36.

Range 16, West—Unsurveyed.

Range 17, West—Unsurveyed. West half is permanent timber reserve.

Range 18, West—All permanent timber reserve.

Range 19, West—All permanent timber reserve.

Range 20, West—All permanent timber reserve.

Range 18, West—Unsurveyed. South hf is permanent timber reserve.

Range 19, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 20, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 21, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 22, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 23, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 24, West—Permanent timber reserve.

#### TOWNSHIP 24.

Range 10, West—All 6, 18, 20, SW 28, SE 28, part of W hf 30, (69 acres.)

Range 11, West—Part of 2, all 12, parts of 14, parts of 22, all 24, NE 26, parts of 28, parts of 32, all 34, all 36.

Range 12, West—SW 10, E hf of NW 10, E hf 10, NW 16, W hf of SW 16, E hf 18, E hf of W hf 18.

Range 14, West—All open except S hf of 18.

Range 15, West—S hf 4, S hf of NW 4, E hf of NE 16, SW 16, NE 18, SW 20, NE 30, (all claimed but unentered.)

Range 16, West—NE 4, parts of NW 10,



J. B. TYRRELL, PHOTO.

#### Scene on the Water Hen River.

This river carries the waters of Lake Winnipegosis into Lake Manitoba. It is a great place for fishing and hunting.

Range 14, West—S hf of NW 10, NW 12, N hf of NE 14, E hf of SE 18, NE 18, all 20, E hf of NW 24, W hf of NE 24, E hf 30, SW 36, E hf of NE 36.

Range 15, West—SE 2, SW 4, E hf 6, W hf 14, SE 14, all 24, NE 26, E hf 28, NW 30, NE 34, all 36.

Range 16, West—W hf 22, NE 22, NE 26, all 34, all 36.

Range 17, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 18, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 19, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 20, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 21, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 22, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 23, West—Permanent timber reserve.

Range 24, West—Permanent timber reserve.

#### TOWNSHIP 22.

Range 10, West—Lots 1 and 4 (lot 3 is claimed but not entered.)

Range 11, West—Lot 1, all lots 4, 5, 6,

Range 21, West—All permanent timber reserve.

Range 22, West—All permanent timber reserve.

Range 23, West—All permanent timber reserve.

Range 24, West—All permanent timber reserve.

#### TOWNSHIP 23.

Range 10, West—Part of SE 6, 31 acres.

Range 11, West—Lake lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, S hf section 4, E hf 6, E hf of W hf 6, E hf 18, S hf of SE 20, S hf 20, NW of SW 20, W hf of NW 20.

Range 12, West—Unsurveyed.

Range 14, West—All open except SW 32.

Range 15, West—N hf of NW 10, N hf of S hf 14, NE 14, E hf 22, W hf 24, NE 26, NW 30, S hf of NE 34 (claimed but unentered), SW 36.

Range 16, West—All 2, 4, S hf 6, all 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, SE 32, all 34. (The NE 36 and S hf of 36 are claimed but unentered.)

Range 17, West—W hf 2, SW 4, (both claimed but unentered), NW 4, all 6, W hf 16, S hf 18, W hf 20, NW 28, all 30, N hf 32, all 36.

SW 18, NW 20, SE 28, NW 36, E hf 36.

Range 17, West—No lands open for entry.

Range 18, West—No lands open for entry.

Range 19, West—W hf 2.

Range 20, West—SE 2, all 4, E hf 6, SW 6, E hf 12.

Range 21, West—S hf 2, NW 2, (claimed but unentered), E hf 4, NW 4, all 10, NE 26, SW 36, NE 36, (claimed but unentered.)

Range 22, West—NW 14 (squatted on but unentered), NW 18, SE 30.

Range 23, West—SW 4, SE 6, SW 10, SW 12, NE 16, SW 18, SE 24, NW 34, (claimed but unentered.)

Range 24, West—The southwest quarter of this township is permanent timber reserve. W hf 10, SE 10, all 12, NE 14, (claimed but unentered), all 20, NE 22, (squatted on but unentered), NE 26, W hf 28, all 30, all 32, NW 34, SE 34, W hf 36.

#### TOWNSHIP 25.

Range 11, West—All 2, 4, 10, parts of 12, all 14, all 16, parts of 18, all 20, parts of 22, 24, 28, 32 (9 acres), all 30, all 34, all 36.

Range 12, West—Unsurveyed, and from here to the northward.

Range 14, West—Unsurveyed, and from here to the northward.

Range 15, West—All 16, all 28, SW 30.

Range 16, West—Part of SW 12, part of NE 12.

Range 17, West—No lands open for entry.

Range 18, West—No lands open for entry.

Range 19, West—SE 30.

Range 20, West—NE 2, SW 22, N hf 22, E hf 30, all 32.

Range 21, West—SW 4, SE 22, NE 24 (claimed but unentered), NW 28, NE 30, S hf 32, NE 34 (claimed but unentered.)

Range 22, West—SE 14, NW 14, SW 16, NE 22, NW 24, SW 36.

Range 23, West—NE 28, NW 32.

Range 24, West—SE 2, NE 4, SW 4, NE 10, NE 14.

#### TOWNSHIP 26.

Range 11, West—Parts of 2, 4, 6, 10 (34 acres), 14, all 12.

Range 15, West—Unsurveyed, as also all to the northward.

Range 16, West—Part of NE 2, part NE 16, part NE 20, N hf 22, part NE 30, SE 24, NE 26, all 28, 32, 34, 36.

Range 17, West—Unsurveyed, as also all to the northward.

Range 18, West—S hf of SW 4, NW 14, SE 18 (claimed but unentered), N hf 20, part of NE 26, SW 34.

Range 19, West—SE 24, SE 32, SW 34.

Range 20, West—NW 6, all 32, sections 18, 20, and 30 are a Polish settlement, although all the quarters have not yet been taken up. NW 34, W hf 28.

Range 21, West—SE 2, W hf 10, all 12, SW 14, N hf 16, NE 20, all 22, S hf 24, NE 26, all 28, NW 30, all 34, W hf 32 (squatted on but unentered), all 36.

Range 22, West—SE 6 (squatted on but unentered), SE 12, S hf 14, SW 16, NE 18, W hf 20, NE 20, SW 24, NW 28 (claimed but unentered), all 32, all 34.

Range 23, West—NW 4 and NW 10 are squatted on but unentered, NE 10, SE 12, W hf 14, NE 14 (squatted on but unentered), all 16 (all squatted on), all 20, NW 22, SE 24 (squatted unentered), E hf 28, SW 28, all 30, W hf 32, NE 32, all 34, all 36.

Range 24, West—S hf 2 (claimed but unentered), S hf 4, SE 10, NE 22, SW 22, (claimed but unentered), W hf 24, E hf 36. This township is only partly surveyed and the balance of it runs into heavy timber on Duck Mountain foothills.

#### TOWNSHIP 27.

Range 18, West—SW 18, NE 18, NE 20, NW 28, all 30, W hf 32, NE 32.

Range 19, West—Surveyed, but not open yet for entry.

Range 20, West—Unsurveyed, as also all to the northward.

Range 21, West—E hf 14, SW 14, NE 16, W hf 16, all 22, E hf 24, NE 26, NW 28, N hf 30, all 32, NW 34, S hf 36, NE 36.

Range 23, West—Unsurveyed, and from here to the northward.

#### TOWNSHIP 28.

Range 18, West—All 6, 18, S hf 30, NW 30, part of SW 32.

Range 19, West—Surveyed, but not open for entry.

#### TOWNSHIP 29.

Range 18, West—Unsurveyed.

Range 19, West—The eastern row of sections is sub-divided and the block lines surveyed. E hf 2, SW 2, S hf 4, S hf 6, NW 6, W hf 18, NE 24 (squatted upon but not entered), W hf 30, N hf 32, N hf 34, SW 36, N hf 36. (These last two are squatted on but unentered.)

#### TOWNSHIP 30.

Range 18, West—The two western tiers of this township and the block lines of the whole are surveyed. The even quarters immediately along the block lines may be entered, the position of a quarter section

## The Best. Rest. Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: **The best—and the rest.** The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

## Your Shipments

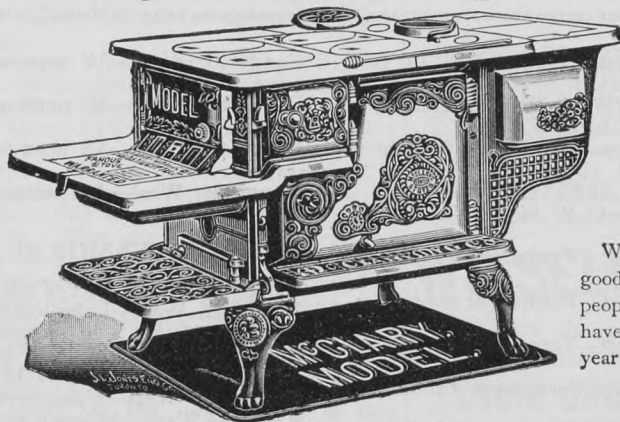
BUTTER,  
EGGS,  
CHEESE,  
POULTRY,

Will receive the best of attention, and net you the "TOP NOTCH" in prices, if consigned to

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Pork Packers and Wholesale Commission Merchants.

## Fifty Years Experience



We must make good stoves or the people would not have bought them year after year.

"MODEL," FOR WOOD—2,000 SOLD ANNUALLY.

The "Model" Wood Cook  
... is the **Farmer's Stove.**

**THE McCLARY M'F'G. CO.**

LONDON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.



being considered sufficiently defined where two posts have been laid on the ground by the surveyor.

NE 6, SW 18, N hf 18, SW 20, E hf 20, W hf 30, NE 30, W hf 32, NE 32, W hf 28, W hf 16, W hf 4, SE 4, S hf 2, E hf 12, E hf 24, E hf 36, NW 36, N hf 34.

Range 19, West—The block lines of the eastern and southern sides have been run, and the eastern two rows of sections for four miles north have been sub-divided, and are open for entry as follows:—NE 2, SE 12 and NW 12 (both these are squatted upon but not entered), SW 14, N hf 14, all 24, E hf 10, E hf 22, E hf 36, S hf 4, S hf 6.

#### TOWNSHIP 31.

Range 18, West—Unsurveyed, and from here to the northward.

Range 19, West—Unsurveyed, and from here to the northward.

Information concerning Dauphin or any part of Manitoba will be furnished on application to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, or to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

question which we commend to the critical notice of our present correspondent. The dumpling Berkshire bred by the last generation of pork men is out of date, and it may be freely conceded that our present type of the breed is nearer a great deal to the curer's ideal, while still a good layer on of flesh. Mr. Gentry says:

In your February issue I read from the pen of Professor Curtis an article on the lean or bacon hog, and am surprised to find him championing the Tamworth and Yorkshire as the most perfect types of such. If this is sound doctrine it is perfectly plain to my mind that the foremost breeders not only of swine, but of the beef breeds of cattle, and the mutton breeds of sheep alike, are far on the wrong road, and to return to the point at which they diverged from the right would carry them back to the very point where their work of improvement began. In other words, to assert that this hog, with its long legs, slim body, and, worst of all, its extremely sharp nose, so similar in type to the common scrub, is the ideal for the production of the best quality of meat at the least

Curtis has fallen into the old foggy idea that all fleshy animals are necessarily too fat. Nothing could be more erroneous. I have seen Berkshire sows, when weaning their litters, and as thin as they could well be made, carrying as much flesh as a common hog would well fattened, and this flesh would, of course, be all lean meat.

The Berkshire hog, with his short, broad meaty nose, well-dished face, heavy jowls, smooth shoulders, deep sides, wide, deep hams, long, broad level back, and, adding to all this, great feeding qualities or the aptitude to take on flesh common to this breed, I think has the strongest, as well as the oldest, claims to be the greatest lean meat or bacon hog. Packers in the main for a great many years have reiterated this claim, and they are, of course, unprejudiced judges.

Had I not been firm at all times in this belief, and further, that the Berkshires are the healthiest and most easily hog raised. I never would have spent the many years that I have in my efforts to still further improve this grand old breed. I have seen the best specimens of the different



J. B. TYRRELL, PHOTO.

#### Wooded Scene on Valley River.

The Valley River rises in the Duck Mountains, and flows through the Gilbert Plains and Dauphin district to Lake Dauphin. It is a beautiful stream of clear water, and has many rapids. The lower portion of this stream runs through a wooded country, of which the above scene is a good representation.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### The Up-to-Date Lean Meat Hog.

A Manitoba breeder sends the following article, contributed by N. H. Gentry, a capable Berkshire breeder in Missouri, to the "American Swineherd," asking space for it here. We are always delighted to hear from any one in support of his opinions, but would like to point out that in this case Mr. Gentry rather caricatures than criticizes. There can be no doubt that under a mistaken idea about the advantages of crossing, too many people are breeding mongrels, the most detestable of all kinds of breeding. An Ayrshire-Galloway-Shorthorn-Jersey cow is pretty certain to have as many defects as a scrub, without possessing half her usefulness, and a mongrel beef or pork animal, with a little of the hunger to-day and burst to-morrow style of management thrown in, will no doubt make a kind of beast that Mr. Gentry's remarks will fairly apply to.

In this issue will be found "Among the Farmers" something bearing on this very

possible cost is indeed revolutionizing, and when we read that Prof. Curtis and Secretary Furnas are their champions over the so-called improved breeds, we can but feel that their teachings are inconsistent with the workings of the institutions with which they are connected, institutions which are expected to exert a healthful influence for the betterment of the improved breeds of live stock.

These men are striking at the very principles in breeding that have produced the types of animals that have added so much wealth to their respective states. For years I have argued in favor of and am still firm in the faith of the final victory of the lean meat or bacon hog, or, for that matter, the final victory, as well of that class of beef cattle, as well as mutton sheep that ripen with a larger percentage of lean meat and less fat. While I agree with Prof. Curtis in this, I differ from him materially in the type of the animal that will best produce the desired end. Who would expect the long, narrow-faced, long-legged, slim-bodied cow or sheep to be the superior of those of a more compact flesh-carrying type? Then, why apply this teaching in regard to hogs? I fear Prof.

breeds at our largest annual shows for a number of years, and I have seen the Berkshire almost invariably excel in size at all ages. This was emphatically true of the great show at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, when all breeds, even to the Tamworth, were out with their best specimens the skill of man could produce, claiming public attention. Even in the pig classes under six months, no other breed equalled the Berkshire for size and ripeness for the butcher. If the market calls for light hogs, as Prof. Curtis says, all that is necessary is to kill them young and stop them from growing at the size desired.

A few more words in regard to type. A long leg, and, worst of all, a long, slim nose, is not only objectionable on account of its looks, but is the more objectionable to an intelligent judge for the reason of what it indicates, namely, a slim body and a thin covering of flesh over the entire body, consequently poor feeding qualities. On the other hand, the broad, meaty nose and heavy jowls of the Berkshire are not so much admired for the amount of flesh on the same, but by reason also of what they indicate, namely, a thick covering of

# \$50.00 IN CASH PRIZES

We will give three prizes, 1st \$25.00, 2nd \$15.00, 3rd \$10.00, at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1897, for cattle fed on

## New Century Horse and Cattle Food.

Up to date this food is beating all competitors. It puts on healthy meat quickly and saves ordinary feed.

Write us for particulars respecting the prizes.

## THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

flesh over the entire body and good feeding qualities. The well-rounded, well-projected brisket of the ideal Shorthorn cow is not admired alone for the weight it adds to the carcass, but for what it indicates throughout the body.

### Cross and Mongrel Breeding.

Mrs. S. C. Hall, a very popular and entertaining writer for the last generation, told a story of an old Irishwoman that occasionally made the round of the neighborhood and collected all the medicines left after the sick folks for whom they had been prepared were done with them. These she afterwards mixed up and used, under the conviction that what had been useful to so many other people must be beneficial to her, too. A look at some of the cattle in this country would indicate that they had been bred on the same principle. One otherwise very excellent man brought in from the east a lot of grade cows, in which Shorthorn and Ayrshire, with an occasional streak of Holstein, was the foundation blood. In a few years, by the use of Polled-Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in quick succession, he had got together a stock highly suggestive of the Irish woman's physic bottle. It is this kind of crossing that gives the capable breeder of pure bred strains of stock or all sorts the opportunity to get in his heaviest hits at cross-breeding. The man who can go into an ordinary herd of home-bred cattle, or other stock, select females of a type adapted to his requirements and breed them to a pure bred male, with a reasonable share of prepotency, while likely at the same time to "nick in" favorably with the qualities of the dams, and also feeds and manages with reasonable care, has done about the best, both for himself and the country, that his means will admit. To raise pure bred stock worthy of registration means a good deal of money invested, a good deal of experience and skill if that investment is to be profitable, and a market in which the produce of his skill and care can be sold to advantage. Bad management of pedigreed stock will in a few years bring it to the level, sometimes even a lower level than good grade stock, and whenever pure bred stock is up for discussion, the owner is as much to be taken account of as the beast. It is mere waste of words to discuss breeding to a man whose stock are inferior in everything but the paper pedigree to those of his neighbor who never owned a pedigreed female in his life, but has good stock all the same, because he has a level

head and clear insight into what he is about.

For this country crossing, strictly so-called, is scarcely within the province of the practical breeder. If his females are pure or very high grade, he cannot afford to take the chances involved in the introduction of a male of a different breed. The only common sense course is to select the males from the breeds likeliest to make a good blend of blood with his females,



Jas. Potts' Home, Ochre River.

and follow steadily along that line. If there is any dairy breeder, for example, that has introduced for use on his Shorthorn-Ayrshire dairy cows a Jersey or Holstein bull, or both in close succession, he is simply breeding mongrels, with all the uncertainties that mongrel breeding entails, and the more rapidly his changes are introduced the more likely is he to get muddled. Grading up along a definite line may be taken as sound policy always. Zig-zag breeding is an absurdity, no mat-



C. Hoyer's Farm, Near Dauphin.

ter where or by whom practiced, and it is that sort of thing that furnishes the most of the ridiculous results too often set down to the detriment of cross-breeding. What is as much to the point is the experimental test which goes always to show that though the first cross may do a lot of good, the next cross is as a rule much less successful.

Health and vigor are essential for success. Therefore make yourself strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### Sheep and Swine Breeders.

A meeting of the directors of this association was held on March 15th, at which some useful business was done. Recommendations were made to the Industrial Exhibition directors for alterations in prize lists likely to benefit improved breeding. Chester Whites will have a fuller prize list, and be put on the same footing as Berkshires and Yorkshires. Fat pigs, over a year, will be thrown out, and instead prizes offered for three pigs out of the same litter, and under one year. Regarding sheep, the practice of trimming, instead of clipping, was discussed, but nothing definite was asked for. The dog pest was also discussed, but is a very knotty question. As judges for sheep, Messrs. Riddell, M. P. P.; W. Wallace, Dr. Young, James Elder and W. W. Fraser were recommended as judges at local shows. For swine, Messrs. Charles Ellis, W. W. Fraser, S. J. Thompson, V.S., Elder, Kitson, Bedford, A. Graham, and G. H. Greig were recommended. Considerable concessions have been got from the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. Hitherto members of the Western association have been treated as outsiders, and charged by the Eastern society fees for transfer and registration accordingly. Now the westerners will be allowed to register their stock in the Eastern society's books at the same rate as its own members. Roughly speaking, between \$250 and \$300 has been paid by the western men for registration annually. Now, besides registering at lower rate, they will get a share of the profits of registration, and for this year's Winnipeg Industrial are promised \$100 to be spent as prize money for pure bred stock, as the western men may determine. These concessions from the Dominion breeders will be of considerable advantage to the local society. Attention was also called to the importance of using all possible means to prevent the introduction of pigs suspected of hog cholera, either as breeding stock or among settlers' effects.

Representatives from the association were nominated for several of the leading local fairs, and the directors of those fairs will be asked to decide that they will give no premiums of any kind to stock not sired by a pure bred male. Till this point has been enforced, improvement in stock will be always very uncertain.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.



## The English Hackney Show.

The 13th annual show of the Hackney Horse Society was held at London in the beginning of March. There was a great display of fine animals, and, as usual, Danegelt blood got a large share of the honors. In 2-year-old stallions, Mitchell's Edemynag, son of Ganymede, and grandson of Danegelt, was 1st, and Gay Danegelt 3rd, of a lot of 42. Three-year-olds, over 15 hands (36 entries) were placed, Gilbey's Royal Danegelt, 1st; Matchbox, 2nd, by Lord Derby, 2nd, out of a Danegelt mare, 2nd, Prince Edward, by Danegelt, 4th. In 4-year-olds, over 15 hands, Gentleman John, by Lord Derby, 2nd, was 1st, the next two places going to sons of Danegelt. For 4-year-olds over 15.2, Rosador, by Danegelt, 1st; Rosencrantz, by Rufus, 2nd, though Cannyman, a former winner, was more fancied by many. He is a son of Matchless of Londesboro, Champion cup, Rosador, who also had the challenge cup.

In females a daughter of Ganymede headed the yearlings. In 2-year-olds Viv-

As the city of Winnipeg is desirous to establish some method of dealing with the same trouble in the case of dairy cows, it may be stated that the Toronto Board of Health has decided that producers of milk intended for the city market will be compelled to submit their cows for inspection for tuberculosis, and to pay the cost of such inspection. The fees charged for inspection vary with different localities, but the average charge is \$2.50 for one cow; \$6.25 for five cows; \$15 for twelve cows, and 50c. each for 20 cows or over.

The dairymen are kicking at this arrangement, and may organize a trade association to enable them to protect themselves against the cost and other unpleasant incidents of this rule.

## Freight Rates on Pure Bred Stock

The transportation committee of the Dominion Breeders' Association have at last secured most favorable terms for the stock intended for breeding in the west. On and after this date breeding stock will

tion.)

Heifer calves, six months old and under, 500 lbs. each.

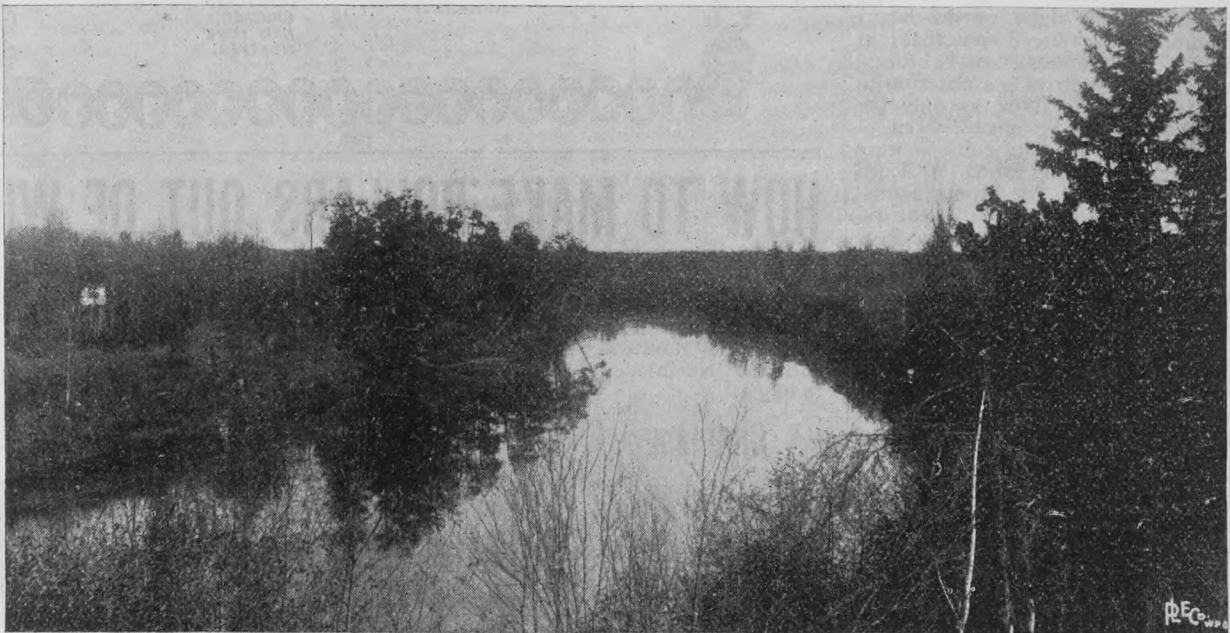
Heifer calves, over six months and up to one year old, 1,000 lbs. each.

Heifer over one year and up to two years old, 1,500 each.

Heifers over two years old, same as cows.

One man will be passed free with each carload, and will also be returned from the destination of the car to the original point of shipment at one cent per mile, second class. All animals sent at the above rates must be pure-bred, and shipped for breeding purposes only; and a certificate of registration for each animal must be presented to the agent at the shipping point. After being examined by the agent, each certificate will be returned to the shipper.

Under the new arrangements part of a car may be loaded at London, part at Woodstock, part at Toronto, or at any other stations on the direct line between the starting point and the destination of the car. No additional charge will be



J. B. TYRRELL PHOTO

Swan River, From the Square Plain.

The Swan River Valley, lying to the north of the Dauphin district, contains a large area of excellent agricultural land, both open and wooded. Survey parties are being sent out this spring, and the land in that district will be thrown open for homesteading as soon as it is surveyed.

andiere, by Danebury. In 3-year-olds, Lady Crompton, a Scotch bred mare, had 1st and junior championship. For mares over 15 hands, Orange Blossom was 1st and champion; Bonwick Belle, 2nd; Lady Helmsley, 3rd. This last is a young mare of great promise.

In a selling class, with 46 entries, and sold afterwards by auction, prices from \$1,000 to \$1,500 were got for horses fit for exportation to Germany, France and New Zealand. Considerable numbers of Hackney stallions are also exported to India to breed cavalry horses.

## Tuberculin Testing.

The charge fixed by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for inspection and testing for tuberculosis in cattle is:—For one animal, \$5; \$1 per head up to ten; and over ten, 50 cents per head. The owner must also pay for the tuberculin and travelling expenses.

Only men of established reputation in their profession will be allowed by this arrangement to test and furnish the necessary certificates.

be charged the same rates as settlers' effects. The rate for a carload of 20,000 pounds from any point in Ontario or Quebec (west of Montreal) to Winnipeg will be \$72 per carload; to Regina, \$90; to Calgary, \$114; and corresponding rates to all other western points. (The rates heretofore in force for a similar carload have been: To Winnipeg, \$130; to Regina, \$164; to Calgary, \$202; these latter rates will still be charged for animals not recorded in the Herd or Stock Book of the breed.

The estimated weights to be charged by the C. P. R. will be as follows:—

Bull calves, six months old and under, 500 lbs. each.

Bulls, and bull calves over six months and under one year old, 1,000 lbs. each.

Bulls one year and up to two years, 2,000 lbs. each.

Bulls over two years old, 2,600 lbs. each.

Cows, one animal, 2,000 lbs. each.

Cows, two animals in same car, 3,500 lbs.

Cows, three animals in same car, 5,000 lbs.

Each additional animal in same car, 1,000 lbs.

(Must be from one shipper to one consignee, in one shipment, to one destina-

made for a car so loaded, except shunting charges, which are \$3 for the first stop and \$2 for each subsequent stop. The charge for a carload of pure-bred stock from any point in Ontario to any point in Manitoba may be learned from any agent of the C. P. R. or G. T. R., and is published in the pamphlet known as "F. T. No. 45, Canadian Pacific Railway Special Through West-bound Tariff on Settlers' Effects."

Parties who wish to ship single animals from any point in Ontario to Manitoba and the West may do so at carload rates by corresponding with the Secretary of the Associations, and as soon as enough animals to fill a car are offered the car will be forwarded in charge of a suitable attendant. The price charged for the transportation of such animals will be about \$6.50 per head for cattle over two years old, when sent to Winnipeg. If sent to Regina the charges will be about \$7.50 per head, and to Calgary, \$8.50. Young cattle and sheep and swine will be carried at proportionate rates. (From three to four sheep, and from two to six pigs, usually occupy as much space as one bullock.) In addition each shipper will be required to pay shunting charges necessitated by the

shipment. In all cases the shipper must furnish enough feed to support the animal or animals from the starting point to their destination. Freight in all cases must be prepaid. Pure-bred animals shipped to Winnipeg or other distributing points, in carload lots, may be distributed singly therefrom over the various railway lines at reduced freight rates.

Further particulars may be had by applying to the general or local freight agents of the C. P. R. or the G. T. R., or to F. W. Hodson, Guelph, Ont.

The breeders of the west may be heartily congratulated on this valuable concession, and the C. P. R. may be as much congratulated on this perhaps too long delayed example of wise liberality. There will now be no reasonable excuse for the use of the much-denounced scrub bull, and the corresponding increase in the value of our stock products will naturally tend to repay the railway company for so fully adapting its terms to the best interests of the stock raiser and rancher.

### The Shire Horse Show.

This great annual show of the heavy English draft horse breed was held at London in the last week of February. The number of the entries is a criterion of the importance of the show, as only the very best can have any chance even of commendation. In yearling colts 55 were shown. Barr's Nailstone Don, 1st; Lord Egerton's Forest Chief, 2d; Muntz' Dunsmore Heirloom, 3rd. Of 66 2-year-old stallions, Parnell's Watnall Chancellor, 1st; Lord Egerton's Tatton Victor, 2nd; Muntz' Dunsmore Gaffer, 3rd. Of 74 3-year old stallions, Cavendish's Waresley Premier Duke was by outside judges thought best. First place went to Lord Egerton's Moor's Confidence, 2nd to Crawford's Sergeant VI, 3rd to Grandage's Nottingham Harold. Of 44 4-year-old stallions, Henderson's Markeaton Royal Harold, 1st; Savage's Houghton Conqueror, 2nd; Richardson's Traitor, 3d. In stallions 5 to 10 years old, under 16.2, 31 entries; 1st to Forshaw's 9-year-old Downham Ben, 2nd to Lord Rothschild's Vulcan VII, 3rd to Muntz' Dunsmore Bounding Willow, said to be the finest moving horse in the show. Aged stallions, over 16.2, 41 entries; 1st Charnock's Seldom Seen; 2nd, Lowndes Eastern Harold; 3rd, Kelley's Duke of Worsley II. In stallions, 10 years and over, 8 entries. Muntz' Dunsmore Willington Boy, 1st; Cannock Charming, 2d; Sutton Nelthorpe's Fear None, 3d. The championships went for junior stallions to Nailstone Don; senior, Markeaton Royal Harold. The show of mares was equally large. The junior championship went to Grandage's Queen of the Shires; reserve, Muntz' Bonny Mistress; senior cup, Dunsmore Cui Bono; reserve, Dunsmore Gloaming. Challenge cup, best mare in the show, 1st, Queen of the Shires; reserve, Dunsmore Cui Bono. Both the championships were won by gets of the famous Harold, and both are from a limestone district in Derbyshire, where both the bottom and the feed ensure good bone and muscle. The glory of the Shire breed is their massive and showy appearance as lorry horses. Brewers buy such geldings at fancy prices up to \$500 for show on the streets of the great cities, where the brewers' vans are one of the striking sights to outside visitors.

The general verdict of the smokers of Canada is that "T. & B." is the finest tobacco they have ever used. There can be no mistake upon this point for it is proved by this tangible evidence. The large demand for this tobacco shows it to be true, and the character of the demand gives further proof. It has never been of the spasmodic kind, up one month and down the next. It has been a sustained and constantly increasing demand. The unsurpassed quality of the tobacco accounts for this.



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that is properly prepared and use it in the right place. The difficulty is that most people do not know the difference between good paint and poor paint, nor the proper place to use even a good paint. All paints are not alike. One may be good for outdoor use, and not for indoor use, one may give a bright, glossy finish, another an oil finish that can be washed. It is knowing what to use, and where to use it, that makes painting a success.

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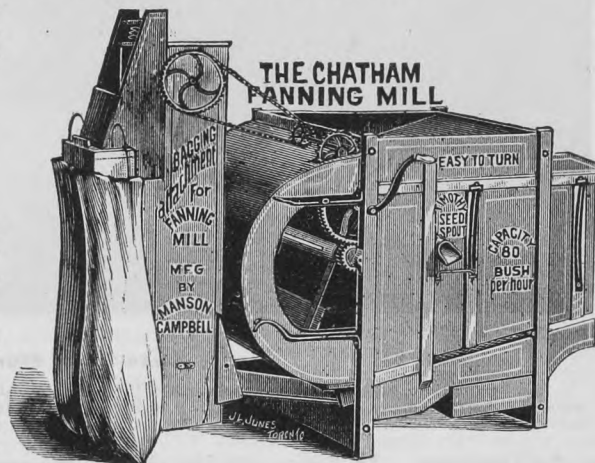
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1919

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### Choice Birds and Eggs for Sale.

These are the best breeds for Manitoba and are guaranteed pure and thoroughly acclimated. Write for large, free catalogue. At Manitoba Poultry Show, Feb. 15th, I won in the strongest competition: 1st on adult gobbler; 1st on young gobbler, 28½ lbs.; 1st on old hen, 11 lbs.; 1st and 2nd on pullets, and 17½ lbs.; 1st and 2nd on Toulouse Geese; 1st on goslings and birds from my stock won numerous prizes.

M. MAW, - NORTH MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Keep your Screenings at Home for Feed and not draw to the Elevator and give it away.



## Lambing Time.

There can hardly be any man in Canada that knows more about fine sheep than Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ont. What he has to say about lambing is worth noticing:—

"It is seldom that a lambing season passes without some cases of false presentation appearing. I am not going to give any instructions in these often difficult cases, but merely a caution to be particularly careful to well wash the hand and arm in warm water, to which carbolic acid has been added, before attempting relief, also wash the vagina with the same. By the aid of antiseptics surgeons are enabled to perform operations that a few years ago would not be attempted, for fatal results would most certainly follow. The surgeon's experience may well be laid under contribution in the lambing-pen. Be particularly careful in removing the placenta, and keeping the pen scrupulously clean and sweet. The afterbirth quickly becomes putrid, and a ewe during the process of giving birth wanders around trying, without avail, to find a comfortable spot, and strange if she should miss lying where these decaying evidences of a shepherd's carelessness are. If so, the results would probably be a case of inflammation of the womb, or blood poisoning and death. If assistance has to be given, great care must be used, only helping during the throes, and gently manipulating the vaginal walls while an assistant draws upon the lamb. In cases of straining after lambing use a strong dressing of carbolic acid and olive oil, one part to seven, well mixed. A wineglass may be injected into the uterus twice a day and the old remedy administered internally of two to four drachms of laudanum to same amount of spirit nitrous ether. When the straining ceases, nothing removes the fever and tones up the system better than quinine."

There is always risk of blood poisoning from handling decaying tissues, both to the sheep and the shepherd. Beware of scratched hands! It is often necessary for the shepherd to give assistance to the ewe during lambing, sometimes to remove the dead lamb's tissues. If there be any cuts or scratches on the hands, there is some danger of blood poisoning in case the foetal tissues are decaying. Be careful about that; disinfect the hand very thoroughly with some good carbolic sheep-dip, like milk-oil or zenoleum, or, if these are not at hand, use common turpentine or kerosene oil. Disinfect both before and after operation. Be careful that there are no boards lying around with rusty nails in them. They may cause death by lock-jaw to sheep, horses or men. In case you step on one, disinfect wound thoroughly. For lock-jaw is a germ disease. It is well to wear a shoe with the sole wet with some good disinfectant, kerosene, if nothing else is handy. Lock-jaw is a particularly unpleasant form of death, and nearly incurable after once it has hold.

Note.—A filthy pen is a sure and frequent source of puerperal fever in the ewe, and the only cure is to put up new shedding in a temporary way and clear out from the old, burning the whole affair, if of little value otherwise.

One way in which the American millers manage to undersell Canadians, both here and in England, is to add one-tenth of corn flour, which makes a whiter loaf and cannot very well be detected. By means of such admixture the adulterated product can be sold at prices below the cost of production of first-class, all-wheat flour. Some of the big millers are denying the charge, but there is plenty of evidence that corn-flour goes into many a barrel of wheat-flour in more or less quantities,

## FREE TO EVERY MAN

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1883



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## Band, Herd and Flock.

"A good shepherd must be born. You cannot make him any more than you can a poet."

John Barron, Carberry, has gone east after Shorthorns, and may be looked for in a fortnight with some good ones.

R. D. Foley & Son, Manitou, have bought from Watts, Salem, Ont., a two-year-old bull that had 1st at Montreal last year.

In a single department of the province of Beunos Ayres, 3,000,000 sheep skins bear testimony to the unparalleled mortality among sheep from lung worms and other parasites.

The flocks of Argentina have suffered from lung worms this season as never before in the history of the industry, the losses in several of the provinces equaling the natural increase.

John S. Robson, Manitou, has recently sold young Shorthorn bulls to Jas. Morrow, Silver Springs; Metcalfe Bros., A. McDowell, and Thos. Kingston, Manitou; John Elder, Norquay, and McGregor Bros., Carman.

James Park, of Hamiota, has recently bought from the well-known herd of Geo. Rankin a yearling Shorthorn bull, the get of Royal Scott, a last year's prize winner at Winnipeg, and now heading the herd of J. E. Smith at Brandon.

Thos. Speers, of Oak Lake, has sold to Geo. Allison, Burnbank, his red Shorthorn bull Jubilee Chief, son of Royal Don. This is one of the best bulls in Western Manitoba and a frequent prize-taker at Winnipeg and local shows.

Stephen Benson showed a pair of four-year-old Clyde grade geldings at Neepawa the other day, which weighed 1,635 and 1,790 lbs. They were home-bred. Can any one give the name of the sire and a history of their breeding?

J. G. Washington, Ninga, has bought from Purvis Thompson, Pilot Mound, a Shorthorn cow in calf to his bull Hillary, sweepstakes at Winnipeg, 1895, and from Jos. Lawrence, Prairie Queen by Warrior, imp., with bull calf by Indian Warrior.

Out of 56 head of cross-bred cattle at the last fat stock show of the Smithfield Club, 21 head were Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cross-breeds, 11 were Shorthorn and Galloway, and 11 were Shorthorn and "Polled" or "Black-Polled," the latter presumably being mostly Aberdeen.

Probably the sheep was the first domesticated animal, because in the earliest written history of man we learn of his being a keeper of sheep. With many of the remains of men found in ancient caves and mounds the bones of sheep are also found. Their woolly skins were then used for clothing, and are still hard to beat for such winter climates as the Northwest.

An old farmer says:—"I frequently see enquiries of how to remove the placenta from cows after calving. I always give my cows a few messes of boiled flax and bran, warm, in thick slop, for about a week before calving—that is for cows coming in in the winter; in the summer, when on flush grass, it is not needed. I have never had any trouble since I adopted that plan. This always brings it off within two or three hours after the calf drops. I nearly lost a young cow at the commencement of my farming when on dry feed in the stable, not knowing at the time how to treat her." A little relaxing food previous to calving is the best help to a satisfactory delivery.

J. L. Olmstead, Gleichen, N.W.T., writes The Nor'-West Farmer that he would be glad to hear from any one who can supply him with 50 or 60 good grade heifers as soon as possible. Will readers make a note of this?

D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, have recently sold to F. G. Hogel, Rosenfeldt, a yearling Shorthorn bull, "Victor," to D. Kennedy, Prattford, N. D., a roan cow, "Mayfield," heifer "Yellow Bird," and heifer calf; to Robt. Menzie, Gladstone, bull, "John Bell," and heifer "Red Wing."

The Ontario Shorthorn men are this year having a very good innings. Besides the demand from Manitoba and further west, purchases have been made to a considerable extent of young bulls for ranches in Montana, Canadian stock being more favored in most cases than American.

Dry food for flesh making, fed at eight state experiment stations to 132 cattle, shows an average gain of 1 pound of flesh for each 10.24 pounds of dry matter consumed. Lawes & Gilbert, of England, estimate 11 pounds dry matter per pound of gain in cattle and 9 pounds in sheep. At the Iowa experiment station but 8.09 pounds of dry matter was required to make one pound gain Hereford cattle and 7.37 pounds for sheep.

Premier Greenway has again added to his farm stock to a considerable extent. He has bought from Jas. McCormack, Rockton, Ont., 7 Ayrshires, yearling bull, 2 cows and 4 heifers. Also a yearling Shorthorn bull and cow with bull calf at foot, H. & W. Smith, Hay, Ont., and a 2-year-old heifer in calf from Hon. John Dryden. He also bought 20 Shropshire sheep, some of them prize-winners, and imported mostly from John Campbell, Woodville, and a Berkshire sow from John Suell.

It is believed that a horse moderately worked is sufficiently fed if he eats about 12 lbs. of digestible organic material daily. If, therefore, he receives 12 quarts of oats as a grain ration, he will not need over 10 lbs. or 12 lbs. of hay to complete the ration. For a 1,000 lb. horse that is to be driven, we think this is hay enough—better than more. The animal will travel more easily, and presents a better appearance, than when his digestive apparatus is distended with a large amount of coarse food. Oats should be of good weight.

Joseph Lawrence, of Clearwater, writes The Nor'-West Farmer that he has returned from Ontario, bringing eight head of extra good Shorthorn cattle. The most important is Sittyton Stamp, imp. (66368). This bull was purchased from John Miller & Sons, Brougham. He is considered the best bull in Ontario, both as a show bull and stock-getter. He is only in fair condition; will weigh 2,500 lbs. Mr. Lawrence intends using him on about 30 "Indian Warrior" heifers now on his farm. He also bought from Mr. Miller a 2-year-old heifer, Canapus, Vol. XIV, sired by Sittyton Stamp, dam Crocus Imp. (18361), and Anaden, calved Feb. 15, 1895, by Sittyton Stamp, dam Anemone, Imp. He also purchased of John Miller, Markham, Marable, by Aberdeen, Imp. This heifer is now 15 months old, and has a heart girth of 6 feet 6 inches; will weigh over 1,200 lbs. He also purchased the yearling bull that took first at Montreal last fall, from Mr. Nicholson, Sylvan. This bull is just now two years old, a rich roan, perfect in every point, and will weigh 1,700 lbs. Mr. Lawrence reports his stock at Clearwater coming through winter in grand shape. He has 25 calves now, and about 30 more to come. He expects to exhibit about 25 head at the Winnipeg Industrial in July.

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## VETERINARY.

## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

T. H. P., Parklands, Assa., writes :—"I saw in The Farmer some time ago that there was a cure for lumpy jaw in cattle to be had in Calgary. I would be much obliged if you could give me the name of the party that owns the cure, or any other information you can give me in regard to lumpy jaw, as I have a fine steer three years old, and it is just starting to swell under the jaw, and the symptoms are lumpy jaw."

Answer.—We do not know the party at Calgary who sells a cure for lumpy jaw, but the treatment of the disease is no secret, and is widely published by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington. This method consists in the regular administration of a drug known as iodide of potassium, which has a specific effect upon the micro-organism causing the disease. In all but advanced cases it will effect a cure, if used in sufficient doses and for a long enough period. The swelling gradually becomes smaller, and the discharge from the sore lessens, and finally ceases. To treat a three-year-old steer, procure at a drug store  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of iodide of potassium. Put the whole amount in a bottle that will contain 24 oz. An ordinary beer bottle will do. Fill up the bottle with soft water and shake it occasionally until the drug is dissolved. Now give the steer a tablespoonful once a day. Add a little water to the dose and give it out of a bottle. It is not so effectual if given in the food. After administering the medicine for a week, stop giving it for two days, and give one pound of Epsom salts. This is to avoid derangement of the stomach, etc., from the continuous dosing with the iodide. You resume the original medicine, after the two days' intermission, and continue for another week, then the salts as before. Treatment should be kept up for three weeks at least. If improvement does not follow a week's treatment, increase the dose.

## Contagious Diseases of Swine.

Read by S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, before the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Convention.

I do not take up this subject to-day because of the prevalence of contagious disease in this province, but for the very opposite reason. The swine of this province at the present time are quite free from contagious diseases of any kind, while other parts of the continent are suffering from the ravages of hog cholera to a great degree. Therefore, I thought it right and proper to call the attention of the government, as well as the swine breeders of this province, to the care that should be taken to guard against the introduction of this disease.

There is no doubt in my mind that in a very few years hog raising will take a very prominent place in the farm industries of this province, from the fact that mixed farming and dairying cannot be carried on

successfully without the presence of the well-bred hog. Farmers will find it quite necessary to understand what the hog wants to keep him in a healthy condition, as well as his breeding or feeding, so as to make him a financial success. I hope this association will be one great means of educating the farmers up to the necessity of breeding and caring for their swine in a more rational manner than is practiced by the great majority at present. Many seem to think, by the usage the pigs receive, that anything is good enough for them. When the breeders learn there is no animal that will repay comfortable housing, cleanliness, careful feeding, and kindness as quickly and with as good interest as the well-bred hog, they are in a fair way to make swine raising a success.

There is no doubt a great deal can be done in the way of breeding to strengthen the constitution and disease-resisting power in swine as well as in other animals. I am not now speaking of any particular breed. What I wish to impress is the importance of breeding from well-matured, well-developed, healthy animals. You will get an animal that under similar circumstances will have a disease-resisting power its weakly inbred neighbor does not possess.

As I stated before, I have found the swine in this province remarkably free from disease, and any sickness that has been brought to my notice has come from some local cause or causes. Therefore, I will take the time at my disposal in describing to you the contagious diseases that are liable at any time to be introduced into Manitoba, and also the means that should be taken to prevent their introduction.

The first I will take up are hog cholera and swine plague. I will not separate these, from the fact that they often make their appearance together, and they are both what is called germ diseases; also, the period of incubation (that is, the time that elapses from the introduction of the germs into the system until the disease develops) is about the same in both diseases; a number of the symptoms are also quite similar—in fact, so much so it often requires a careful post-mortem to tell which disease caused death; and, again, it requires about the same sanitary and quarantine measures to combat each disease.

The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, in his bulletin, says: "Hog cholera and swine plague are not only similar in symptoms but in their effect upon the bodies of affected animals. They resemble each other in that both are caused by bacteria or germs. The difficulty of distinguishing between the two diseases is, therefore, of no great consequence in the practical work of controlling them." I will not take up any of your time in giving you the medicinal treatment of the diseases, which, at the best, are very unsatisfactory, but I will describe to you some of the prominent symptoms and post-mortem appearances. In acute cases the animal often dies from two or three hours' sickness. This mostly happens when the herd is first attacked; in fact, in many instances the first the owner knows of an attack of the disease is in finding one or more of the pigs lying dead. After the first few days the diseased animals live longer, and as the disease spreads and other animals become affected, it takes on a more chronic form, and some may live for a week or two, and a small percentage may recover. The symptoms are: Fever (the temperature may reach 106 deg. F. or 107 deg. F.), more or less loss of appetite, shivering, stupid, dull, and will hide away in the bedding and remain covered in it; a yellowish discharge from the eyes will sometimes gum the lids together, the breathing becomes rapid, and the animal

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will cough when made to move. Soon after the animal is noticed to be sick, diarrhoea sets in, which soon becomes abundant and very foetid, and continues until death. But the symptom that is most noticeable, and is almost invariably present, is the congestion of the skin, especially on the inner side of the legs, on the abdomen and under side of the neck, causing these parts to become of a reddish or purple color. Sometimes there is an eruption on the skin, forming scales or scabs. The red or purple spots in the skin are caused by the germs or bacteria collecting or growing in clumps in the blood vessels, which causes plugging or stoppage in the smaller blood vessels, which frequently rupture, and the blood escapes into and collects in the solid tissue. This peculiar appearance of the skin does not occur in swine plague and is the principal difference that can be seen between the two diseases while the animals are alive. The post-mortem, in acute cases, shows that the spleen is often enlarged to three times its normal size, is soft, and engorged with blood. Blood will also be frequently found beneath the lining membrane of the thorax and abdomen, but more particularly in the walls of the intestines. The contents of the intestines are often covered with blood. In chronic cases the post-mortem appearances are not so apparent. In hog cholera the principal changes will be found in the large intestines, where ulcers will be found, ranging in color from yellow to black, which, when cut into, are found to be of solid growth extending almost through the intestinal wall. In swine plague the post-mortem shows the lungs much inflamed and often containing cheesy masses from one to two inches in diameter.

The Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington computes the loss through this disease to the swine breeders of the United States to be from ten to twenty-five million dollars annually. It is computed the loss in the past year was thirty million dollars. The outbreak of this disease in Ontario cost the government fifteen thousand dollars besides what it cost the owners.

As treatment of this disease is so difficult and unsatisfactory, we should endeavor, by strict quarantine and sanitary measures, to keep this dread disease out of the province. This can only be done by using the greatest care in importing swine. In the first place, the importer should make the most careful inquiry as to the past and present health of the swine in the locality from which he intends to import his animals. On no account import any animal from an infected district or a district that has been infected within one year. Every hog coming into the province should be subjected to at least twenty days quarantine. Great care should be taken to see that your importations are shipped in clean cars. I believe the great danger of the introduction of this disease in the province is by settlers bringing in swine from Ontario, as there appears to be nothing to hinder them from bringing them from any part of that province. All other hogs that are imported are for breeding purposes, and the breeders should see that every care is taken to prevent the introduction of the disease. I can assure you, gentlemen, a hundred dollars' worth of prevention is worth ten thousand dollars' worth of cure. It is very easy to admit it, but very difficult to control when once admitted.

I think this association should call the attention of both the Dominion and Provincial governments to the necessity of taking every precaution to protect this western country from disease.

Swine are sometimes affected with anthrax from eating the carcasses of cattle or sheep that have died with the disease. The symptoms are: In acute cases great

inflammation and swelling in the tongue and throat; but in exceptional cases the attack may be light and only occasion a fever with no local swellings; these cases often recover, but very little can be done when it is an acute attack, as they seldom live more than a few hours. Great care should be taken to burn the bodies of all animals that die from anthrax.

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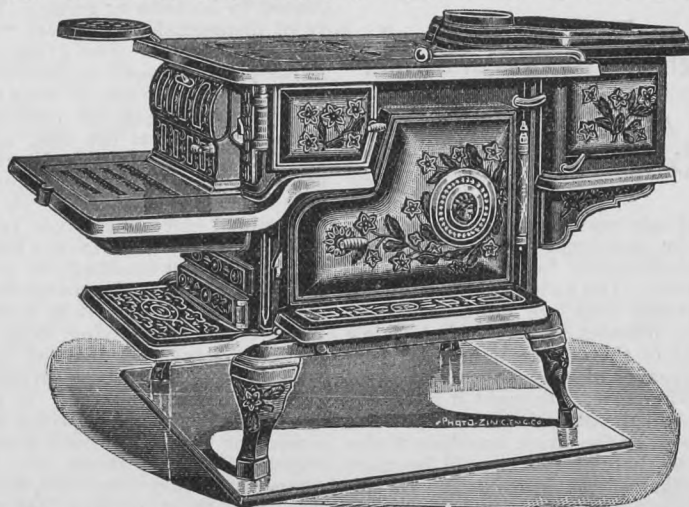
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**James A. Smart,**  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

### March Sunshine in Manitoba.

The Pilot Mound Sentinel is noted for its pleasant gossip on nature and western life. It says:—

Now the first genial sunshine warms the freshening air of the reviving year. An awakening influence seems to pervade all nature. Cattle, on the sunny side of the barnyard, feel the comfort first and proceed to lick themselves in lazy enjoyment. The turkeys gobble and strut in the genial rays. The hens, with much fuss and flutter, prepare their nests and cackle loudly over their accumulating treasures. The young horses, let loose to enjoy the fine day, take a gallop in the exhilarating sunshine, and raising their heads they snort with excitement and delight. The motherly ewe, with the first pair of lambs of the season, comes timidly forth in the bright, warm air.

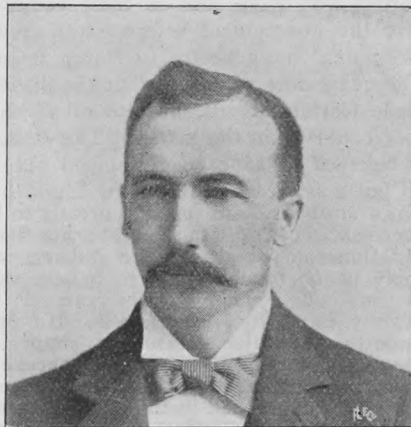
In the woods the returning spring is felt. Squirrels peep out to chatter and frisk on the oaks. The woodpecker taps loudly on his tree in order to exchange congratulations with some other woodpecker. The chickadee sings his first song. The grossbeaks show their red breasts amongst the maple by the creek, and the blue jay screams in the forest. On the sunny hillside the happy grouse assemble in flocks, chuckling with delight and satisfaction and playfully chase each other amongst the scrub. The well-furred mink leaves his winter retreat by the open spring and ambles on the ice along the bush-born stream. The timid hare leaves the thicket and selects a comfortable spot where the sun beats on the sheltered edge of the copse wood and enjoys the warmest sleep which he has had for months.

The wintry clouds, dark with storms, retire to the north, and the large planets

that gem the night increase their splendor by catching the rays of the March sunshine, which casts a genial smile over the face of nature and gives promise of the abundant gladness of the coming year when what has been a dead world awakens with life and beauty, and spirits of the air bring the birds to the north and angels descend to robe the trees and bushes in garments of white and green.

### Then and Now.

The Deloraine Times says the early settlers in that district had rather more than their share of the hardships of pioneer life. When they came in here in 1880, 1881 and 1882, they had to drive from Emerson, a distance of 180 miles over roads that were simply fearful. All their supplies had to come in over that distance, and lumber for building was an impossibility. Log houses were therefore what they built, and as they had come here to stay, they built these large and well; and though since added to and covered with lumber, these in many cases are still used. In the first years after settlement not a very large acreage was under cultivation, and by the time there was wheat enough to market the nearest market was Brandon, 60 miles away. This meant, as a rule, four days' journey to



**Hon. Clifford Sifton,**  
Minister of the Interior.

market a load of wheat. The time and expenses by the way were a serious burden, and during these early years little progress was made. By reason of various reverses, the cost of implements, and so on, many began to fall into debt, but the advent of the railroad in 1886 inaugurated a new era. Prosperity did not come at once, however, but step by step the settlers were able to hold their own until the good crops of recent years put a different complexion on the state of affairs. The farmers now are generally "in good shape." Most of them are free from debt, and are so far to the good that the reverse of a bad year will not embarrass them. The effects of this are apparent in the aspect of the country. The old log stable and barn is being replaced here and there with commodious buildings of stone and frame. The old log houses are being superseded by fine farm houses. One of the most pronounced indications of the good times is the annually increasing number of those who take excursions back to the old homes, the number this year being quite unprecedented. Signs of material prosperity are evident on every hand, but the fact most closely borne home is this—that there is room for homes for many more. The day of probation for Manitoba has passed. That here people can make their homes and live comfortably and become prosperous is now well established.



**W. F. McCreary,**  
Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

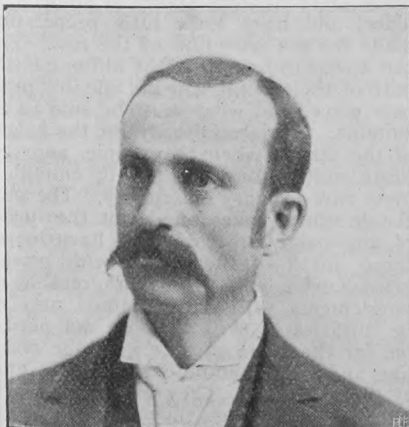
### Cattle Prospects.

The Calgary Herald has the following cheerful view of the beef-raising situation:—

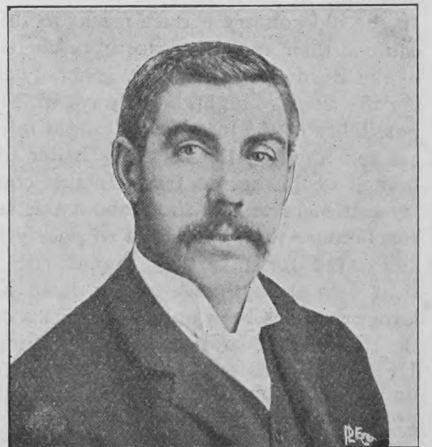
"To say that ranching in Alberta was never on a better footing and never had a brighter outlook than it has now, may sound like booming, but there is more than one good reason for making such an assertion. All the signs point to the fact that beef is going to be dear this summer, particularly in the Western States. Reports from Great Falls say that there is a continual demand for cattle from eastern buyers. Bad weather is reported from all parts of Montana and neighboring States. Heavy losses of sheep have occurred in Montana, caused by frozen snow. Thousands of sheep are said to have succumbed to cold and starvation. Around Walla Walla, Wash., cattle buyers are gathering all the beef they can. A dispatch from Colville reports a big storm and says heavy losses of cattle have occurred through want of hay. In British Columbia continued snow and bad weather has created consternation among ranchers, and report says that great numbers will die. All these things, though regrettable and unfortunate for the districts affected, mean higher prices for those who will have cattle for sale. The market in Kootenay continues to increase at a rate that is astonishing."

Cattle from Alberta and Manitoba are being sent in all the time to meet the demand in the mining districts.

The measure of a master is his success in bringing all men round to his opinion twenty years later.—Emerson.



**Theo. A. Burrows, M.P.,**  
Land Commissioner Lake Manitoba Ry. & Canal Co.



**D. B. Hanna,**  
Superintendent Lake Manitoba Ry. & Canal Co.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

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## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

WINNIPEG, APRIL, 1897.

## THE DAUPHIN DISTRICT.

As this district is attracting more than ordinary attention, especially since the building of the Dauphin Railway, we felt our readers would appreciate some reliable information regarding its history, resources, climate, etc., and as no man has done more in the past to draw attention to its varied attractions than Theo. A. Burrows, M. P. P., its first parliamentary representative, and now its land commissioner, we naturally applied to him for such. Mr. B.'s genial personality and hearty willingness to do all in his power to provide the seekers after new homes there with the best assistance in his power, early won for him the suffrages of the first pioneers, and there is no man in that new land better known, better liked, or more welcome in the homes of the men who first broke ground in that fertile land. This being the case, we have pleasure in giving in this issue a description of the district from his pen.

## CATTLE LIFTING.

To "lift" cattle is a phrase with different meanings in different eyes and countries. In the old country it once meant to drive cattle at their very best pace from one side of the Borders to the other, generally under the cloud of night, and always with the possibility of the lifter being caught in the act and lifted by the help of a halter to a branch of the nearest tree. In this country cattle are usually lifted about this season because they have been so poorly fed and cared for that they cannot rise by their own strength. A farmer down Killarney way has been unlucky with his cattle this winter, and they need "lifting." He proposes to emigrate to British Columbia, and ought to be no loss to this province when he leaves.

The management of cattle in such a way as to reduce them to the lifting stage has attained its greatest perfection in the great country to the south of us. Last year they had over 48 millions of cattle, and the

Department of Agriculture reported that of these over half a million had perished of cold and hunger. Florida, the land of perpetual summer, lost 8 per cent. of her cattle in this way. Our unfortunate friend down at Killarney should go to Florida, where he would have plenty of other farmers to keep him in countenance. Lifting was not quite unknown among the good people of the Red River in days not long gone by. Less than ten years ago a young man from Kildonan, or St. Paul's, went out with a band of cattle to winter at Shoal Lake. His father followed in three months and found the cattle, some dead, some alive, but badly in need of "lifting." Following a trail that led to the nearest house, he found his son playing the fiddle in pleasant company. "Thank God," said the pious old man, "the boy's alive anyway."

## HOG CHOLERA.

There is ample reason for the anxiety expressed by the directors of the Western swine breeders regarding the possibility of introducing hog cholera from the east among our spring importations. The recent epidemic of hog cholera in Essex, Kent, and Elgin cost the country somewhere in the neighborhood of \$15,000. Parties who have been in these counties give the government veterinarians credit for acting energetically to stamp it out. The quarantine was strict, but the disease made fearful inroads in spite of all that they could do in the matter. The disease is believed to have been stamped out in all but a few cases still left in Elgin, but it is a most insidious one and greatly to be dreaded. It has cost the neighboring State of Minnesota over a million dollars, and there is too much reason to believe that it was often inadvertently carried to healthy farms by visitors, who had first gone to where the disease was, simply to see what it was like. Many excellent stocks of breeding pigs have been almost entirely ruined, and their owners nearly bankrupted. All this loss has been clearly traced to the importation of lean hogs from the southwest, and distributed from the stockyards near St. Paul. The Minnesota plague has been complicated by the mixture of hog cholera and swine plague. Careful quarantine for three weeks of imported animals would, in the opinion of veterinary experts, have kept the disease from doing any injury to the home herds. In view of their costly experience, every farmer here should be careful to keep new importations away from his other stock for a month at least, and every new settler should be sharply looked after, and his stock kept from mixing with home-grown swine.

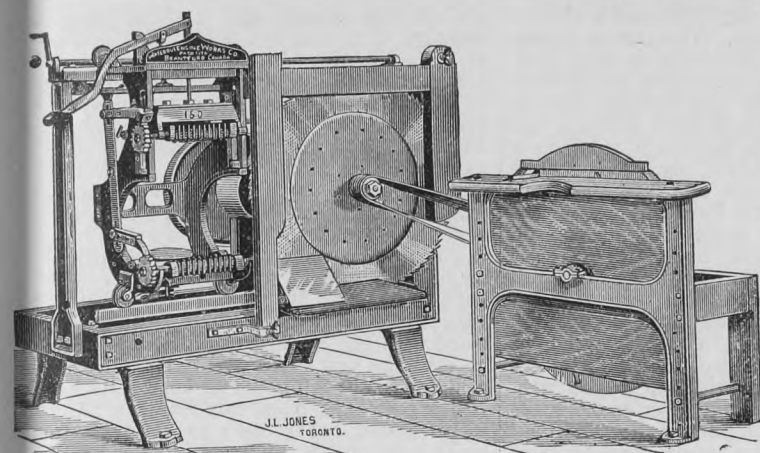
## PROFITABLE IMMIGRATION.

In not a few instances newcomers are advised to take The Nor'-West Farmer as one of the safest guides to start in their new life. A good number of the present issue will find their way into such hands, and letters are here published showing the opinions of some of the men who came here before them, and are satisfied they took a wise step. But, whatever may be the prospects open to single men, all experience shows that family groups are much better fitted to make the most of what the country has to offer, while at the same time more secure from the possible disadvantages of the man who tries his

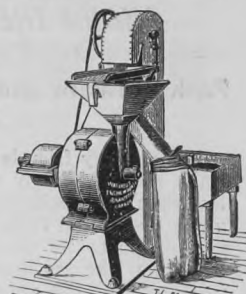
fortune single-handed. Every one that is at all familiar with the farm life of the new Northwest must have been struck by the number of family groups to be found in every part of the country, and by the large amount of average success attained by those families when contrasted with the results achieved by the same number of single-handed adventurers that took hold at the same time. It is not likely that all the members of such families will be found on the same lands that they took up as homesteads eight or ten years ago. One or more of them may have gone into the nearest town and found a position there as grain buyer, machine agent or store keeper. But whatever they may happen to have gone in for, it is rare to find them anything else than well doing and respectable citizens. The cause of these satisfactory records is not difficult to trace. A solitary individual may get on fairly well for a time, but somehow he backs down in too many instances and by and by he backs out. Life is too dull and slow, he sells out at the first opportunity and gets away to some happier land. But too often his "luck," as he calls it, is very contrarily. He gets a habit of going to the nearest town, where he may see what is doing, and have a game of billiards and a few drinks, and the oftener he goes there the more burdensome grows his bachelor life at home, or rather at the place where home ought to be but is not. His team is probably left standing outside the hotel for a few hours; they take colic or rheumatism, and if he has other stock they do not seem to get along as well as they would with their owners always in sight. He has bad luck, gets into debt, frequently into drink, and drifts off to join the great army of tramps, deadbeats and dead-heads that prey upon the industry of the new world, just as standing armies of soldiery do in the old. A loafer and tramp is a worse load upon society than a French or German soldier can be, but people do not yet see that point as clearly as they will one day do.

Bring out a steady, capable small farmer or plowman from the best farming districts of the British Islands or the eastern provinces, with a family of half a dozen sons and daughters, and dot down two or three such families in a township. Some of the sons may be able to take up a homestead not far from that chosen by the father, or what is better still, two of the lads may have come out a year or two earlier to spy out the land and secure suitable locations for the other members who are waiting the results of their search. They drive in their stakes at some likely place, and have some little preparations made for the reception of the rest. They can advise those still at the old home what part of their outfit will be valuable in the new place, and what must be sold as unsuitable. A place is ready for the balance of the family when they come, and once more united they feel strong enough to meet any ordinary emergency. The pioneer brothers have found out the quality of any neighbors that may have located there ahead of them, and with prudent management will avoid disagreeable entanglements. All of the family may not be miracles of skill, they do not need to be, for the more capable keep the rest in line, and their example stimulates as much as their counsel. They have family pride in their way, though they are plain people, and will not take a back seat as regards either the quality or quantity of their work. One has an aptitude for machinery, the next for stock, the third is given





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WINNIPEG, MAN.

to experiments in fruit, grain or tree growing. If any one falls ill or meets with an accident or loss, the rest can by a little extra effort carry them along. If a lonely bachelor around gets into the good graces of the daughters, he is a fresh accession to the strength of the clan, and they unitedly become a strong force in society, in local or even provincial politics, and some day one of the boys from the family may take his seat in parliament as the worthy representative of his district. If one of them take to business, as he may do, every lad on a farm is not meant by nature for a farmer; he has still the old home influence to look back to, the family reputation to maintain, and at the same time to help him along, and whether on or off the original homestead where he first struck root in the country, he will do credit to himself, his family and to his country.

This outline of the possible future of a capable family of farmers in this new country is no fancy sketch drawn by a frothy boomster. There is no privileged class here to claim a pre-emption of the highest positions in the west, and it will be found that the most influential positions are held by men raised by their own talents from the ranks of the farming and trading community. This class of preference is not always reliable, but it is certain that whatever may be their present position and individual success, the family composed of industrious parents with their children is the strongest force yet brought into operation for the permanent and satisfactory settlement of the Northwest. If this is so, it needs no further argument to prove that such families in older districts or countries ought to make careful enquiry about the merits of this country of great possibilities before they go elsewhere in search of a new home.

—The number of pure-bred Shorthorns, bulls especially, that have this year changed hands at home, as well as the free importations of young bulls from the east, is ample proof, if any proof were needed, of the growing feeling in the minds of breeders that pure-blooded males are indispensable to success, and will leave most money in the long run. As regards the beef breeds especially, it is a case of Shorthorn first, the rest nowhere.

—A farmer at Lippentott has lost a valuable mare that fell into an old well. It is a great mistake to leave old wells and

worn-out machinery out of doors. Something of greater value is sure to be injured by them sooner or later. If you do have a well of that sort, throw a load or two of manure into it, so that a man or a beast that does drop in may have a soft fall and a chance of getting out alive. An old house with a rotten floor and a cellar underneath is also an unprofitable article to leave out, for much the same reason. They are about as dangerous to the neighborhood as a scrub bull or sneak thief.

—An addition to the Master and Servants' Act has just been made by the local legislature that will do a good deal to protect the too confiding hired man, who in the past, after months of service, sometimes found his employer had not a dollar to pay him. The law now will be that up to the amount of \$75 wages shall have precedence of all other claims on the estate of the employer, such as landlords' warrants, bills of sale, mortgages, chattel mortgages against the crop on the farm in the production of which the labor of the servant was performed. This is only an act of common justice that has been rather too long delayed. Before this a servant might work all summer to produce a crop, out of which he had no legal right to one cent of payment for his work.

—The farming interests of Manitoba have lost a valuable representative in the person of Mr. Watson Crosby, the member for Dennis. No man in public life has had more prompt and general recognition of his value, for though a modest and comparatively new man, his ability, good sense and general fitness for the position he was called to fill attracted attention from the very outset of his career as a member of the local legislature. The grief felt at his premature death was widespread and sincere. Western Manitoba and the Patrons' cause may well feel both pride and sorrow for the good and true man, so hurriedly taken from the position of influence and usefulness he occupied for far too short a time.

—John Street, a Moose Mountain farmer, has been brought up before A. B. Potter, J. P., Montgomery, and found guilty of setting fire to the prairie on the 29th of September last. He was fined \$50, with

26.20 costs, or 90 days in jail. Justice has sometimes leaden feet, but in this case has got there in the long run, and will no doubt help to freshen the memory of other careless people. Justice Rouleau, at Calgary, has been making it warm for another kind of offenders. An emigrant from the States, and an Englishman from the East Indies were brought up for stealing "Mavericks." The Englishman, who is a disciple of Buddhism, got a year's hard labor, which will give him an opportunity of practicing his faith without getting in the way of undue temptation.

—Last year in the Red River Valley barley was about the most satisfactory crop sown. It showed less loss from rust, and if the price is as a rule low, there is as much likelihood of its making this season a paying yield as oats, and there can be no question of its value as stock feed. If it could be mixed with peas, either as half-ripe fodder or ground grain, it would make one of the choicest foods in the world. Many complaints have been made about it lodging, and so making the crop less profitable. In the old country this difficulty was to a great extent remedied by sowing earlier. Mr. Bedford would do a good thing this year if he will try, on exactly the same kind of soil and on adjacent plots, three or four weekly sowing of barley (the same variety, of course), and report the effect on the strength of the straw.

—Cheap as hay is in this country, as a rule, that is no reason why it should be wasted. One too common cause of waste is to let it lie round where cattle can trample and spoil almost as much as they eat. Some hay is so badly cured, so poor in quality often, to start with, that we cannot wonder if cattle are shy to eat it, and pick it over in the vain hope to find something somewhere in the heap that is more palatable. He must be a very hard-up farmer who would not find it to his advantage to use a hay knife, and so ensure for his stock the best quality of his hay. Left to sun and storm and the hoofs of cattle, the stack is used up often weeks before the snow is gone. Properly handled, it would have lasted easily till a good grass bite was in sight. Moral—Don't forget to buy a hay knife next fall. It is much sounder economy than to load always from the top of the stack, either in winter or summer.

## AMONG THE FARMERS.

### Pork Growers and Their Methods.

Some of my friends in the country complain that the men who run the Swine Breeders' Association are making too much fuss about their pure bred stock and the profits to be made from using them. I always like to hear both sides of the case, and as the shoemaker always vows there is nothing like leather, I may at a time take a foot or fifteen inches off a very tall story told by a professional breeder.

I wish some of the unbelievers would come in and give these breeders a breeze, but as they cannot spare the time, I am always grateful when they tell me their candid opinion, for the teaching of facts is very hard to upset. That is what sages call the inductive method of getting at the truth, and is a great favorite among English scholars. The Scotch, of whom I am one, have often favored what is called the "deductive method," which differs from the other in this way. The "inductive" man collects a great mass of facts, and by careful study of those facts at last says their teaching is so and so, and I shall follow it. The "deductive" philosopher says, I have found a correct principle, and everything that disagrees with that principle must be wrong, and no matter how often you try a different plan, it is bound to lead you astray. The old fellow, who, when told the facts were all against him, said, "So much the worse for the facts," was a true-blue disciple of the deductive school, and though I sometimes lean the other way, I am partly of his way of thinking. If you have got a correct idea—say that the earth is round and travels round the sun—you will come right at the end, no matter how much the appearances are against you.

Let me now apply this philosophy to pork feeding. Your facts may go a good way to prove that the other fellow is wrong, but perhaps those very facts are misleading you. In this thing I am only an outsider, and have no pigs to sell, but I side with the men who believe in good blood every time. They ought to be right, and if your facts are against them, so much the worse for you. There are facts I am pretty confident, which you have not yet made a note of, that will support the pure breeders in the long run, for they are right, and the facts must come round to their side.

Let me now take up the practical side. Not long ago, when driving out to an institute meeting, my companion said, "A cousin of your friend Jack Fairweather lives up there." I like the clan, though some of them are a little off in their methods, and at once resolved to call. Pigs were in evidence everywhere. Half a dozen sows and a boar rushed out of a straw pile, and were rather too clamorous for my taste. The less squeal the better, if you want money out of your porkers. The boss himself was butchering a two-year-old sow that from her size should have made well over 200 lbs. of pork, but turned out a good deal less. I never saw less lard in any pig, and she ought to find favor with the men who want long lean pork. She had borne one litter, and her owner is going out of pork, as it does not pay. Looking along a passage in his sow pen, I saw another sow lying shivering in the icy passage, with five shivering pigs, all that were alive out of ten she brought forth on that cold day. No note is kept of the time those sows are due, and she had come the wrong day with nothing ready. I wonder how many of that litter are alive to-day? She was getting a drink of dish-water and potato parings, the other sows getting a

spare allowance of dry bran and a chance drink from the pump. The owner knows pigs are apt to be over-laid in long bedding, and therefore gave them no bedding at all. But for the pig-sticking already referred to, they could have got into the warm boiler house, in which they cook feed when they have any. Last year's crop of coarse grains was less than half, and having too little forecast, that farmer has far more live stock than he can do justice to, and must be a heavy loser. About a dozen and a half of pigs dropped last August and September were running round, and were offered to my companion at \$2 a head. I wish I could show here a cut of the group. Hard, long hair, and a half wild look; imagine it, if you can. No amount of feed will ever make these creatures into good pork now. I should prefer to buy from a newly-dropped litter from any decent sow. The owner of this miserable lot of scrub stock is a nice, decent fellow, means to do well, but utterly unfit to turn to profitable account what he owns when, as in this case, the season goes against him. Poor hay, poorer straw, because rusty, and so many hungry mouths to fill; no wonder such men as this feel discouraged, and would like to

pile all the winter, and are fed pretty cheaply. But they are fed. I saw a sow in pig one night lately at her master's door begging for a bit of supper, but he is afraid she will get too fat, and sent her to bed supperless. It was a bitter cold night afterwards, and I think it would have been money in his pocket to give her a few pounds of chop, but then I am not a practical pork grower. Mr. Taylor's sows are never too fat either, but he is a good English farmer, not a raw lad from Manchester or Birmingham, and farms with a level head, making all the money he can out of pigs, and everything else. He is quite satisfied with the Tamworth cross, for which he gets the best price, say \$3.60, when he sold late in the fall about 50 head. He has still a few culls from this lot in a fairly warm house, but I don't expect them to make much profit. Comparing the Berks with the Tamworth, he says the Tamworth cross pigs come stronger, and are sooner weaned, and begin to eat heartily right away. He has more faith in a hearty eater than in one more easily satisfied. He still keeps a Berk boar for those who want to use him, but thinks they are not so vigorous, and the pigs are more easily put off their feed.



The first train to arrive at Dauphin reached there on December 23rd, 1896. It was not marked by any special trains were, of course, running into and beyond Dauphin and merchants were taking advantage of the line along the line of the road in addition to which there were between 40 and 50 passengers on board at 80¢. The train, which consisted of fourteen cars, as follows: Seven cars loaded with settlers' effects; five cars loaded with goods and freight; and two empty. The last passenger car is not shown. "The Dauphin and Canal Co.'s line. The road runs through a very nice stretch of country, and is unique in the West. The line proper commences at Gladstone and runs to Sifton, 100 miles. The road, however, is lower than the new road leave and arrive at Portage la Prairie, thus giving a connection with the main line and the line, as follows: Gladstone Junction, Ogilvie, Plumas, Glenella, Glencairn, Elliott, Laurier, Sifton.

try something else. I fear it is the man and not the business that wants to be changed. He has bitten off more than he can chew, and his beasts are starving.

At the Swine Breeders' meeting I was told of R. R. Taylor, Middlechurch, who has in the last few years sold \$4,000 worth of pork, and breeds from a Tamworth hog. I have seen his stock, and know a good deal of his methods, but wanted to get the latest particulars, so walked down from Bird's Hill station to visit him. His cattle, favored by the shelter of the river bush, live out of doors a month or six weeks longer every winter than would do them any good on an open prairie, even with all the good they could get from three lines of snowbreak maples or willows. To move down there, about seven miles east of Winnipeg, from the same distance west of it, is like going into the land of Goshen, and has set me back to my first faith in a shelter belt 50 ft. wide, or more, no matter what else I can get. Mr. Taylor grows roots, and finds that a straw stack in that sheltered spot, with a few roots now and then, or a little chop on a cold spell, will raise steers as well as a good hay stack. He can always sell a choice steer for a fancy price, but it was mainly his pigs I was after. His hog, and a few sows, good Berk type, lie in a straw

Leaving Mr. Taylor's, I found the man I wanted to fill the bill. His next neighbor, Mr. Hodinott, was on his way from Nairn's mill, where he had got his barley ground, as it should be for pig feed; cost, 10 cents a 100, and cheaper at that than to have it half broken at 5 cents. He has only one sow, a good Berk, and to the service of Mr. Taylor's Tamworth boar, she has dropped about 24 live pigs last season. I have very little faith in either fall pigs or fall calves, but stood corrected by Mr. Hodinott's experience. His first litter, dropped early in March, sold as live pork in November for \$81, and the next, dropped on September 17, has done well all winter in a warm house on a few roots and chopped barley. He expects that when this last lot has eaten 100 bushels of chopped barley they will be worth about as much as the summer fed lot. But, suppose we discount that expectation and make them \$70, we have \$150 for the produce of one good sow in one year, and all the croakers in the world cannot wipe out that one fact. A warm place, no wind holes or damp, both of which are ruinous to any pig, and a man who puts the same faculty into feeding stock for himself, as if he was the paid hand of a city man, who must get value for the wages he pays, and you have in a few words the secret of



pork growing. Since this was written the same sow has dropped another litter of 11 live pigs, making 35 live pigs within 12 calendar months. She is a good sow all over, and makes no mistakes in breeding.

Just as I was putting this down, in came another Farmer reader, who, in 1895, from five common sows, Berk type, had 90 live pigs. Some of the young men who read this may be wishing they had been bank clerks instead of farmers. If there is any bank clerk in Manitoba that can keep his place three months by figuring in the easy, go-as-you-please way in which some of my friends manage and feed their stock, I want very much to get a look at that young man. If only one column is added wrong by a few cents, all the work must be gone over again till the error is located and corrected. If a farmer muddles, like my friends of the Fairweather clan, and his pigs perish from sheer carelessness and want of common sense forecast, he abuses the country and wants to emigrate to some place where there are no penalties for breaking the laws of nature, I question if such a place could be found on any other planet. I am sure he will not find it here.

R. W. M.

P. S.—I have set down the facts as I

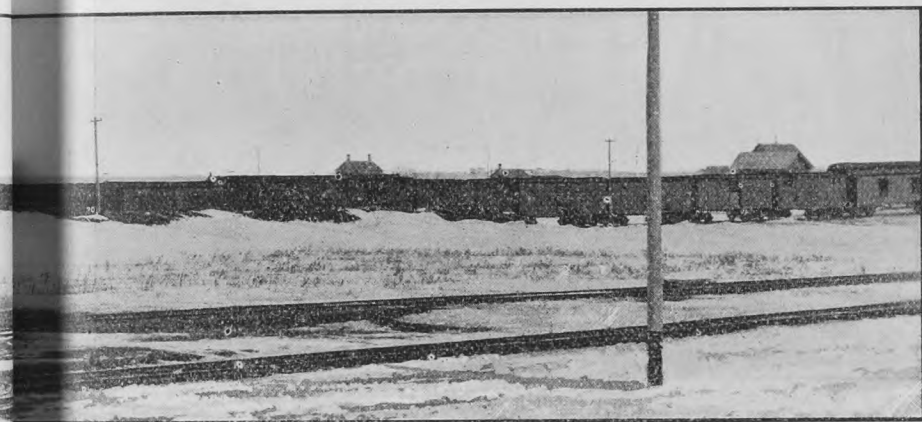
### Summer Days in Manitoba.

While the soil, the climate and the rainy season after seeding have been greatly extolled, the long summer days of Manitoba are not much noticed, and considered as they might be. No agricultural country has such a long period of sunshine during summer as is enjoyed by the northwestern province. During the months of June and July there is almost perpetual daylight, for the sun sets so far around to the north and rises so quickly in the east, that during the midnight hours the arch of light is visible from point to point. The short nights and long days are good for crops, good for cattle and good for the broods of young birds. The plants become vigorous during the long hours of pleasant sunshine, and the living creatures enjoy the genial warmth.

As the sun rises in golden glory very early in the morning, the happy birds in every grove welcome the light and heat, and give expression to their happiness by singing melodiously. The insect world also rejoices, and their little lives are prolonged by the length of the summer days. The flowers that open to the light, open early. The morning glory that loves the

port country, especially for beef cattle. In the November issue of The Nor'-West Farmer I noticed an account of 13 fine stock farms where Clydesdale horses, Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Berkshire pigs were illustrated and written about. It seemed as if we were reading about the older parts of Ontario. I am also told that at the last Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition there were in the neighborhood of 175 prize animals on exhibition; not much when compared with the great exhibits at Toronto, but a wonderful showing for a province the cattle industry of which is only 10 or 15 years old.

The vice-consul at Los Angeles says that farm pupils, who have paid large premiums in London to be taught farming in California constantly apply to him for advice and assistance, stating that they have been swindled, "and although this particular swindle has been exposed in the London press over and over again, the crop of fools appears to be perennial." The belief prevailing in England that fruit-farming is a species of pastime is a very erroneous one. It is much more laborious than general farming, and, taken as a whole, has not been profitable. It is still largely in the experimental stage, and, as the more unprofitable branches are dropped and more experience is gained, it is probable that the fruit farmers will yet be successful. As to mechanics, an address by the local unions is quoted warning the public against "the published mis-statements, gross exaggerations, and beautiful pictures that are strewn broadcast with a lavish hand . . . For the mechanic and laborer, whose sole capital is their labor, Southern California is as poor as the poorest." A Los Angeles journal, also, is quoted as saying that all the mechanical help needed is there now, and that no one seeking work should go there. "Until we get more manufactures, a larger country population, and a more extensive trade, clerks, mechanics, and laboring men will find this market as overstocked as the rest of the country."



Dauphin.

nce. Elsewhere we give a cut of the train as made up for that day. Prior to that date construction their goods. The first regular train, therefore, was largely composed of merchandise for merchants at 30 settlers for Valley River. The first colonist train of any importance was run on the 22nd March, two passenger coaches with 47 actual settlers and 13 regular passengers. We give above a photographally known, is the outcome of much agitation. It is officially known as The Lake Manitoba Railway here is not a single cut in its whole length, and 2nd, from the day it started to run, it has paid expenses. Powers have been secured over the M. & N. W. from Gladstone to Portage la Prairie, and all trains over and west, and the Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific. There are twelve stations on Dauphin, Valley River and Sifton.

found them in each case, but do not wish it to be inferred that I think winter feeding as cheap as summer, or the Tamworth cross the best possible. But, if men who do think so can demonstrate that what I don't endorse can be done to pay, I want to own up and tell the downright truth, even if it goes against my private opinions. It will be a big thing if winter pork can be made to pay, and every such example is valuable.

Mr. Hoddinott did not ask me to believe that this last litter of pigs have been fed on 100 bushels of barley alone. Small potatoes and skim milk in the fall gave them a great start, but the point is that they turned into good money what could not be sold off the farm, and the money came in when there was nothing else in sight.

G. R. Gooday, Saltcoats, writes:—"I send subscription to your valuable paper. I find it very useful and should not like to be without it."

D. A. McDonald, West Hall, writes:—"My experience as a farmer is limited, so I need all the information I can get, and your paper I find full of useful items. I am much pleased with Gleason's horse book. It is good value for the dollar alone."

dawn soon folds up its blossoms when the sun looks earnestly at its bloom. The dew on the roses quickly disappears and the fading stars withdraw their light to await the coming evening.—Carberry News.

### Canada's Resources.

Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, recently delivered an address on "The Natural Resources of Canada," before the Canadian Club, in Hamilton. In the course of his address he said:—"Forty-five per cent. of our people are agricultural, and I wish there were more. I have not hesitated to say on more than one occasion that if all the unnecessary shopkeepers, clerks and other employees in this country were earning their living from the land there would be much more real prosperity than we have now. Ontario has made a great record as a cattle and dairy country, and I would like you to consider what the cattle and dairy business of Canada, as a whole, will amount to when the trade of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has been developed. Previous to 1890 the Northwest was but acquiring a stock of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry from which to breed. But it is rapidly becoming an ex-

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OVER  
"CHEAPSIDE"

## A Trip with Hardcase.

Dauphin, March 27, 1897.

Editor Nor'-West Farmer.

Dear Sir:—As by your request, I write you a few notes of our trip to and through the Gilbert Plains District, and send a few photographs we had taken before the camera got broken.

On Monday morning at daylight we pulled out of the village of Dauphin behind a pair of Liveryman McLean's flyers. Our party consisted of three, our Jehu, surnamed Jack; the artist Hardcase, and myself, and our travelling stock inordinate curiosity, as the farmers thought by the numerous questions we asked, and a camera. As we were on pleasure bent, and having the camera with us, our conversation was naturally, at first, on scenery for picture-taking. Hardcase presented what appeared to the writer a very pretty scene.



The Vicarage, Dauphin.

It was that of the Vicarage at Dauphin by moonlight. His photograph was beautiful. It is sent you, but we fear that your artist will not be able to reproduce it in such a manner that the proper effect will be given. The residence of the Episcopal clergyman is nicely situated at the outskirts of the town. The day was lovely, and our drive was for the first few miles on what is called the river road, which skirts along the bank of the Vermillion river, and traverses a country which is unrivalled in Canada for wealth of soil.

Just outside of the village we pass by the Messrs. Whitmore, old residents of



H. Whitmore's, Dauphin.

the section. Hardcase takes a photograph of Mr. H. Whitmore, and on we go, passing on our way the site of the old Gartmore postoffice, and cannot help thinking that, if possible, it would have made even a nicer site for the Dauphin town than where it is now located. Then, in turn, we pass the old pioneer Neil McDonald's farm, of which we



Neil McDonald's, Dauphin.

took a snap shot; Joseph Buzza's farm steading, and Dr. Beauchamp's nice little



Dr. Beauchamp's, Dauphin.

place nestling on the river bank amid a beautiful grove of oak, ash and elm. However, as time is limited, we do not delay on our way, but hurry on to the Dauphin Lumber Co.'s camp, up on the mountain side, where we get a nice reception from Sandy McPherson, who is in charge. There



Dauphin Lumber Co.'s Mill.

we stay for dinner, to which we did full justice. Jack cares for his team, Hardcase takes various scenes, and I wander round examining the methods of work in the woods, to which I had hitherto been a stranger. I could not at first understand the language of the bush, skidways, swamping, and such terms being new to me; but I could see that those in charge thoroughly understood their business. After a few hours' stay in camp we were called on by Jack to get our goods and chattels and ourselves aboard again, and we started off down the mountain, and a most picturesque drive it was for a few miles, the



Mountain Side, Dauphin.

road winding through a forest of spruce and poplar, and at times touching on the banks of the Vermillion river, which are here at places precipitous. One place in particular we notice, and pause to admire the beauty of the scene. We come out on the bank, and see to our left side a deep gorge or canon, with the river winding its devious course at the bottom, perhaps between two and three hundred feet below us, and on looking Dauphinwards we are rewarded by a birdseye view of the

settlement as far as the eye would reach. A little farther on our artistic friend cannot resist the temptation, and he asks Jack to stop the team while he takes a shot with the camera at a nice glade through which



On River Bank, Dauphin.

the road runs. While he is thus engaged, I, having no unwary farmer or bushman to pester with questions, find out that our

Jehu is a Scotchman from Edinburgh, who has been farming in Manitoba for years south of Brandon, and came up here last fall to buy wheat for Bawlf, of Winnipeg, and is so in love with the country that he is determined to have a farm just as soon as the snow goes, and he can spy out the land. We call in at Sandy McPherson's, and meet his buxom wife and lovely



A. J. McPherson's Home.

daughters. Out comes the camera again, and Hardcase does another snap shot, and here I notice Mr. Jack takes my role of inquisitor, and leaves me to talk to the hired man. This usage I think is unkind, but I found throughout our whole trip, on every occasion where we found ladies, his conduct was uniform, and I was left out in the cold. When we reach Dr. Beauchamp's farm, we fork-off the Dauphin trail and take that for Gilbert Plains, running in a southwesterly direction, through Cumberland. There are some magnificent farms on this road, and in fact, as far on each side of it as we can see. We pass Mrs. McLauchlan's house, where is Spruce Creek postoffice, Fred McPherson's neat steading, and reach John Hall's in time for supper. Mr. Hall's hospitality is unbound-



ed, and we are invited to pass the night with him, which we are glad to do, as the day's drive in the open air has made us all tired and sleepy, but sleep is not for us until we have heard some of Mr. Hall's



John Hall's.

experiences, railroading, engine-making and driving, fighting, trotting and running horses, sailing on the lakes, and last, but not least, shooting ducks and chicken, and hunting the larger game which seems to abound in the mountain immediately to the south of his farm. Early in the wee sma' hours we were shown to our most comfortable beds, but, whether from the effects of the long drive, or some other cause, I had a nightmare, and I thought I was at Carson City, Nevada, and that Corbett and Fitz were on the war path after me. Luckily, "'Twas but a dream."

Tuesday morning dawned bright and clear, and we took the road betimes. For the first few miles we pass through country which had been lately burnt over, and on which the charred stumps stand in mournful memento of former forest grandeur, and even here we find farmer after farmer settled, with good comfortable houses and outbuildings, and with fields of greater or lesser size cleared in readiness for spring seeding. Six miles from our starting point we get through the burnt bush and out into a more open country, the eastern limit of what is called Gilbert Plains. For the next eight miles



J. T. Smith's, Gilbert Plains.

we traverse a level plain, over which are dotted the homesteads of farmers who have all done more or less improvements. On the banks of the east branch of the Wilson river we find the comfortable home of Joseph P. Smith, which is transferred to the plate by our artist. A few hundred yards farther on we come to the store of Cameron & Co, where is established a



Cameron's Store, Gilbert Plains.

postoffice called Glenlyon. Jack puts in his horses to feed, and Hardcase gets out his machine again and takes, first, a view of the front of the store, and, as may be seen from the photograph, it was like a scene from a fair; and subsequently another scene of some outbuildings and horses on Mr. Cameron's farm. I employ

my time and interview Mr. Cameron, whom I found to be a native of the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,  
Land of the mountain and the flood,"

who came out to Manitoba nine years ago,



Duncan Cameron's, Gilbert Plains.

after an experience in Scotland, Newfoundland and the States, and he is here to stay. Many farmers were here, and I saw them all, and heard the same tale—no place like the Dauphin District, and more especially the Gilbert Plains. After dinner, which was served in royal style by Jack McTavish, a brother-in-law of Cameron's, we drove down south five miles to Henry Morris' farm, where the camera is again



Morris', Gilbert Plains.

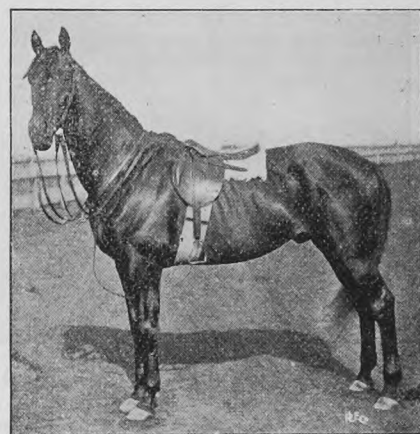
brought into play. Henry Morris is a native of Germany; came out to the States in January, 1864, joined the army of the north, and fought till the end of the war, then turned his sword into a plowshare, and went to Dakota, where he farmed for years in the Red River belt, and, being dissatisfied, came eight years ago to Gilbert Plains with his family. He and his two sons now own a section of land, and have under crop some two hundred acres. From Morris' we turn east, passing on our way Walter Scott's fine farm, and come to Gartshore's clearing in the bush. Hard-



Gartshore's Gilbert Plains.

case's artistic instinct won't let him pass this tidy place, and a typical farm scene is taken, some of Campbell's hay teams passing at the time being forced into service to add to the variety of the picture. Half a mile further on we come to Glen Campbell's farm and ranch, where we are received by William Doak, who has worked for the last seven years for Mr. Campbell. There our artist takes a very nice hunting scene, a group of dead coyotes grouped round a timber wolf suspended from a tree, flanked on each side by saddle horses and hounds used in the chase. The photograph of Wellgate, a thoroughbred stal-

lion, owned by Glen, and also one of Veracity, his saddle horse, will be in evidence. Here we see a lot of mixed cattle outside, as well as forty head of fattening cattle in the barns. We spend an hour or so look-



Wellgate.

and are met at the door by the genial proprietor. We stay with him but a few moments, when Jack is calling that time presses, and we have a long drive ahead of us. On we go past Anderson Brothers'



Veracity.

farm, Clay's, and many others, whose names we did not learn, and came to the Gilbert Plains brick-yards, where Mr. East-

ment is making brick of the very best quality. From his place we go on down through a fine settlement to Ryder's Crossing of the Valley river, and then take the Oak Ridge down to Oaknook post office, and wind up at Ady's in time for dinner. There, as usual in this country, we are most hospitably entertained, and while the horses are feeding we go and admire his magnificent log buildings. This day is not one of joy for us. We see the most lovely views for the camera, but feel so sorry for artist in his misfortune that we hate even to admire. After noon we have a delightful drive up the Valley river, which we cross to have a look at Dan Buie's stock of horses. He has a large band, which have rustled out all winter and are looking wonderfully well. We wished to take a run up to see Wm. Martin's stock farm at the foot of the Duck mountains, but time would not permit, and we had to wend our way homewards, passing on our way many fine farms. Verily, it is a land of magnificent distances and scenery is Gilbert Plains, and is populated by the right class of men, men who are evidently bent on building for themselves permanent homes in the country of their choice. I met many of the farmers who are in here, but whom we could not visit at this time. Among them the McKays, Grextons, Martins, Shepherds, and others too numerous to mention, but among whom I hope to spend my next holiday, when I will perhaps again write you. At dusk we reached Cameron's, where we again spend the

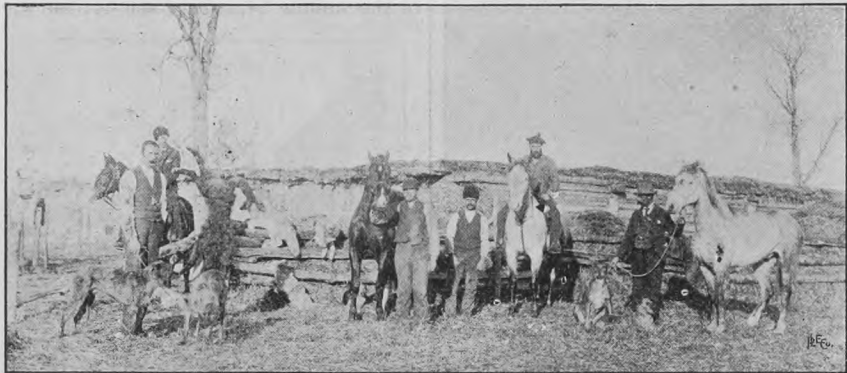
tion has been placed within easy reach of settlers. Just before starting, Hardcase, who had his camera put in shape again, took a shot of the train as it was steaming up to the depot.

Before closing, let me try and give you some idea of Gilbert Plains. The name has been given to the delta of land more or less clear, lying between the Duck and Riding Mountains, lying southwesterly from Dauphin, and is derived from that of



Train Pulling in at Dauphin.

Gilbert Ross, an Indian, who built the first shanty there. The plains proper comprise some 600,000 acres of table land, mostly scrubby prairie, interspersed with nice bluffs, particularly along the various rivers and creeks which occur every few miles. To the south of the plains lie the Riding, and to the west and north the Duck Mountains, and both are thickly covered with poplar and spruce of the best quality for lumbering purposes. The land is mostly of a dark, friable loam, with



Hunting Group at Glen Campbell's Ranch.

night. Thursday sees us take the road for Dauphin, but instead of taking the straight road on which we came up, we make a detour and drive round by George Manahan's, David Hamilton's and the Woods Brothers' farms, at all of which places we receive all kindness and find all evidence of prosperity.

We duly arrive at Dauphin for a late dinner, and can only look back at our trip with feelings of the keenest pleasure, mingled with pain; the first inspired by the hospitality we everywhere received, the magnificence of the scenery, added to the beauty of the weather; and the latter by the unfortunate accident to our camera, which prevented the possibility of our living the trip over again in the future by having photographs of the most beautiful scenes to aid our memories.

At Dauphin we remain Thursday and Friday, the time being spent looking over and learning particulars regarding the growth of this, the baby town of Manitoba. It seems incredible that, at the middle of last October, there was no such place—that the spot on which the town now stands yielded 35 bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard. Such, however, is the case, and now it is a place of much activity, with the usual well laid out streets and large number of business places, betokening prosperity. Saturday, at noon, we board the well-equipped train of the L. M. Ry. & C. Co. for the south, with feelings of gratification to know that such a fine sec-

tion has been placed within easy reach of settlers. Just before starting, Hardcase, who had his camera put in shape again, took a shot of the train as it was steaming up to the depot.

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clay subsoil, and is especially suitable for wheat-farming. The quality of wheat grown there, even this year, is very good. The district as a whole is eminently adapted for mixed farming, and I was pleased to see in my trip that the farmers there recognize that fact, and go more or less into all branches of agriculture and stock raising. Incidentally I mentioned the brick-yards. Mr. Eastment assures me that no better clay for brick can be found in the province, and certainly the brick speaks for itself, as it is hard, and at the same time not brittle. It is to be hoped that in the near future the management of the Dauphin railroad will take pity on the plainmen and put a spur into the centre of that magnificent tract of country. That is certainly the earnest hope of every man there.

Now, I expect you are tired, so will draw my scrawl to a close.

I am, yours,

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Do not pay a good, round price for a breeding animal, and then depend upon "blood" to do all the rest. This superior "blood" in the animal is the result of years and years of care, good surroundings, intelligent treatment, all tending to the development of the best. To get any real or lasting good out of such an animal it must be kept on the up grade always.

## A Unique Experience.

The following is furnished The Nor'-West Farmer by Mr. Glen Campbell, of Gilbert Plains:—

"I had rather a unique experience recently while driving a bunch of loose horses across the mountain to Gilbert Plains from my old ranche, near Elphinstone. When the horses came to the first Vermilion crossing, instead of taking the road to the left, which leads to the plains, they took the other which leads to Dauphin. As the snow at that point was about four feet on the level, I could not possibly ride around to head the horses, and the only possible way was to gallop through them and cut them out, as they got tired. I did this, and within a few yards got ahead of the most of them, first leaving my overcoat on the road and ordering my dog to stay with it, and so prevent the horses getting back on me; but about ten kept on ahead of me galloping as hard as they could, and this continued for a mile or so. Here the timber was very thick, and the road wound through it. The wind was blowing from the north, and so directly in my face. I at this point cut out a foal and turned to see how it got on in the deep snow. On facing round towards the horses I saw the horse in front of me, between whom and the leaders was a gap of a few yards, knock over an animal, hitting it broadside with his chest. I imagined it was one of the horses, but the next instant a two-year-old cow moose struggled to its feet on the track beside me. Naturally I threw my arm round its neck, and tried with the other hand to unhitch the halter rope, which I had tied on my reins, using as a whip to drive the horses. But the moose would not wait for me to accomplish that, and pulled away into the loose snow. So I let go the mare and climbed on to the moose's back. Immediately my weight came on it, she sank down into the snow, and I caught her by the fore leg and pulled her onto her side and sat on her neck. My mare did not go two jumps after I got off her till she tramped the rope and stopped within a few yards of where I was holding the moose. I had no rope, no belt, no scarf, and not even a bit of string to secure the moose with, and after holding it for some five minutes, I very reluctantly had to let her go. There was a little bunch of moose, three or four, on the right side of the road and the one I caught on the left side, and this one tried when startled to run through the gap among the horses to join its mates, and so got knocked down. It all happened in half the time it takes to tell, and was the most unexpected sporting experience of my life. I had to go four miles further on before heading the horses, and when I got back to the band with them, I missed the colt I had just cut out when the moose incident occurred. I went back and took its track, and found it about a mile from the road plowing its way through the deep snow, following up the moose. Whether from the effects of the severe run or the concussion against the moose, the horse that knocked it down was bleeding profusely from the nose when I headed him."

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 1842



## CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Mr. Paterson, Good Spirit Lake, White Sands, Assa., writes:—"There were fifty cattle drowned in Yorkton district last fall owing to the springs in the lakes keeping the ice thin. Cattle are wintering fairly well, but did not get into winter in good shape. Too much water in the summer made the grass too soft, the hay also being soft. I want a bull this fall that will go 2,200 lbs. when mature. Small bulls don't suit the export demand for beef steers. We want them thick and strong."

Note—Mr. Paterson is the rancher who bought Hon. Mr. Greenway's prize Shorthorn calf in 1895, and if heredity is to count, ought to know his business as a breeder. His father did more than any other man to perfect the Leicester stock of Lord Polworth, now the most famous in the world.

## FEEDING IN ALBERTA.

J. W., Red Deer, Alberta, writes:—"Your paper is very valuable to me, although there are statements in it at times that are apparently contradictory. For instance, in the last number you quote Mr. Bedford as saying that as good results can be obtained from feeding native hay as sheaf oats. Now, I am a strong advocate of dairying, and always considered that sheaf oats, cut on the green side, were always preferable to hay as a milk-producer, or even as a fatterer, as I have seen it stated more than once in your own paper. However, the contradiction may be only apparent and my reading of the article may be wrong. I am always open to conviction. There are several things in which I do not fully agree with the experimentalist. I will only mention one, as I do not wish to be considered a crank. That is the subject of hog raising. I do not think that raising hogs on the experimental farm principle will pay a farmer only getting 4½c. a lb. I tried this year on a small scale, but I did not quite stick to their principles. I figured it out, and find that each hog has ate 40 cents worth of grain more than what I got for them, but I know several who have stuck religiously to experimental farm principles, and they agree that their hogs ate their heads off right down to the tail. However, we may all have a lot to learn yet, but I consider it would have paid me a good deal better to have fed my grain to the milk cows and get 20 cents for my butter than 4½ cents for pork. We were all delighted to have Prof. Robertson here a couple of weeks ago, and hope it will open a new era of prosperity for us."

Note.—It is always interesting to hear how the teaching supplied by the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer pans out in practice. The present issue has a good deal on the subject of pig-feeding, and it will be well if our western friends look over it and see whether it helps to shed any light on the probable causes of their failure to make pork pay. Much depends, as The Farmer has always contended, on the quality of the beast the food is put into, and a good cow may prove a more profitable subject than a runty pig. Mr. Bedford is a very high authority on most matters, because very careful to get at the true meaning of his facts before giving them to the public. The native hay of which he speaks (*agropyrum tenerum*) is, when cut in the milk stage and properly cured, very nutritious, but we have always

set a high value on green-cut oats, and are less than half converted to the new doctrine. After the rush of spring work is over, perhaps Mr. Bedford may be able to spare a little time to deal further with this question for the enlightenment of The Farmer and its readers. But, however that may be, we strongly counsel every reader who expects to winter cattle, to sow, any time before the first of July, a few acres of either barley or oats to be cut as green feed. They will be worth a good deal more than the cost of labor and seed, and if there is to be anything in native rye grass to beat them next year, it is not very foolish to provide something you are sure of for the winter of this year. "While the grass is growing the horse may be starving." The Nor'-West Farmer does not profess to guarantee the accuracy of all the advice given in its pages, even by the very capable men of the experiment stations. But, it may perhaps be found, on further investigation, that the farmers who professed to follow their methods have taken less care in their work than they claim credit for. In cases where high authorities differ, or appear to differ, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." As a rule they are all pretty near the truth, except that in all their figuring the cost of the labor is left out.

## HOLSTEIN BEEF.

F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man., writes:—"I noticed an article in your issue for March, on page 83, re Holstein beef, and would like to say I think it is only a prejudice and not fact, as the following will prove. Orange Judd Farmer, of January 30, a rather lengthy description for a post card, but the gist is as follows: 'Twin calves, 7 years old; fed on cornstalks and cob meal, with very little hay; got too heavy for farm work after four years old, after which they were sold for export beef, and weighed together 6,300 lbs., with only three pounds difference in them. For beef the Holstein breed is increasing in popularity, owing to the rapid growth of the steers and the quick way they can be finished off.' Their meat is of fine quality. They are too tender for 'rustlers,' but, except on warmer ranges, rustling is no longer profitable.' My opinion is that it is really a color craze."

Ed. Note.—Color is as a rule only skin deep, but in this case butchers allege that the color of Holstein beef is not equal to that of the true beef breeds. Farmers also who have tried feeding them as a rule agree with this opinion. It is hard to decide in every case how far prejudice goes, but there is a very simple test which can ordinarily be relied on. It is this: In countries where there has been ample time to test all varieties on their actual merits, say Ontario, how many Holsteins are fed, and who feeds them? How many Shorthorns? The "survival of the fittest" settles this case pretty accurately, even though a stray exception may occur. Moreover, a good beefeer is a bad Holstein. It should not be built that way.

## STRAW AS BUILDING MATERIAL.

"Hawk," a Glenboro correspondent, criticizes pretty severely what was said by Prof. Robertson at Winnipeg about straw as a building material for temporary stock shelter. Perhaps "Hawk" has not hit on a very creditable sample of such work, but we give Mr. Robertson's reply:—

"The brief report of my address in Winnipeg, which made me responsible for saying that straw barns were the very best shelter in Manitoba and the Northwest for cattle, did not quite convey the meaning of what I stated at the meeting. In places where farmers are not yet able to erect substantial and permanent cow stables with stone walls or of lumber, then a straw

shed properly constructed may be excellent shelter. The frame of the shed may be constructed of poles, and if two thicknesses of straw thatching—each five inches thick—be put on, on the outside, and then one thickness of straw thatching be put on the inside, such a wall will make an excellent shelter for cattle during the winter. Protection must be provided on the inside to prevent cattle from eating the straw thatching. In many parts of England a very cheap form of straw sideways thatching is made by feeding long straw into a stitching machine. Two rows of stitching are run on the sheet of straw, and each stitch may be three inches long. Binding twine is suitable. In many places very much exposed, three thicknesses of such straw sheeting, or sewn straw-thatching, on the outside would be better than two. I was contending for such shelter as could be provided in order that cattle might be kept in comfort. In all new settlements people get along best who use what they have to use, and make the most of that. Those who wait until they have everything of the best, for either their cattle or themselves, seldom have much that is worth having. I might add that the roof of such a straw shed as I have described might be constructed in the usual way of the west by building the straw, in such form as to shed the rain, over poles firmly supported from underneath."

Ed. Note.—From what we have seen of temporary buildings in the west, it appears to us that Prof. Robertson, though quite sound on the general principle of making the best of what you actually have, is not fully posted. Straw, without something more to keep out wind, makes very poor and very temporary shelter. The early settlers built capital stables of sod. Many of these have stood 15 years. They only need protection from horns and snouts inside, and a big post at each corner. The roof is either hay or straw on poles. The Shilsons at Star Mound, have fed more good sheep and cattle than any other farmers we know, and it would pay "Hawk," as well as the Professor, to go there and see the place they built on a bare hill top and have used to good purpose for more than a dozen years. They are English, but could give pointers on cheap and sufficient shelter to the best Canadian pioneer we have ever met. They use lots of straw, but their walls are mostly clay. The Germans south of Qu'Appelle (see Spt. Farmer, 1896,) use a mixture of mud and straw, with stones, making warm and substantial work. Any device that does not perfectly keep out frost and winds with certainty will be a failure. Straw-weaving is not in it for a blizzard and 20 degrees below.

## BEE KEEPING IN THE NORTHWEST.

R. J. Holterman, Brantford, Ont., writes as follows. He is now engaged, as his letter indicates, in lecturing on bee-keeping for the Ontario Agricultural College, and therefore a reliable authority on the matter of which he speaks. We trust that all of our readers who know anything of bee-keeping here, and want to learn more, will confer with him and bring out fuller information. He says:—

"Previous conviction and a letter headed 'More Bees Needed in Manitoba,' by Mr. James Duncan, of Southern Manitoba, leads me to seek space in your paper. To begin, let me explain that I spent nearly two years in the Northwest. I was situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley and Pheasant Plains. It was my intention in 1882 to go extensively into bee-keeping and dairying, and as the result of the action of a party in Ontario, who agreed to join me, I had to leave everything for lack of funds and return home. No one in those days had confidence in my dairy plans. My convictions then have been shown to be

correct, and I firmly believe the same will be shown to be the case in bee-keeping. I saw then the desirability of mixed farming, and after ten years the desirability of this is receiving recognition. Manitoba may be, and I believe is, the best district of country in the world for wheat production, yet this does not say it is not suitable for the production of other farm crops. I certainly have no time to discuss the dairy question. There are other and more able men to take this subject in hand. My time is fully occupied as lecturer on bee-keeping at the Ontario Agricultural College, carrying on experiments in bee-keeping for the Ontario government, managing one hundred or more colonies of bees, etc. But I am writing this letter because no one has appeared to champion and help develop bee-keeping in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. I cannot spare much time for this work, but I am willing to be of some assistance if your periodical and the public press generally will help in this matter. What we want to do is this: If bee-keeping can be made a success in your country, and I believe, and I may say I know, it can, the fact should be circulated, not only in that country, but as inducement to bring in settlers. Then what more wholesome, sweet and heat-producing food can be desired than honey? If your country can produce it, would it not be, especially in winter, a valuable food. For years the local demand would be sufficient for marketing, and should the time come for exporting, do not the higher and more valuable agricultural products pay the best to ship to distant points? I have had correspondence from a number of successful beekeepers in various parts of the Northwest. Bees increase rapidly, and I have returns in honey running over 200 lbs. per colony, spring count. As to wintering, I prefer steady cold to changeable, and those who had tried it bear me out in this. They say bees winter well in Manitoba. I have no doubt some may have failed in bee-keeping, but I do not think anyone has who thoroughly understands his business, or who has gone to the right source for help. Now, to collect the information I want, I should like to hear from every one keeping bees, or who has kept bees in the west. If anyone is thinking of beginning, if he will write me soon, asking definite questions, I will try and help him to begin in the right way. In such cases send a postage stamp for reply. Hoping that this may contribute to some slight extent to successful farming in the west."

#### STALLION LIENS.

R. A. S.—The taking of liens on the get of a good stallion is not peculiar to Manitoba. The statutes of Minnesota for 1894 read as follows:—"Section 6,252.—Neglect or refusal on the part of the owner of any mare to pay service fees of any stallion kept for public service until the birth of the offspring shall in such case constitute a lien upon the offspring resulting from said service." "Section 6,253.—The owner of every stallion shall make and file, within ten months after said service, with the town clerk, in the same manner now provided for the filing of chattel mortgages, giving description of mare bred, time and place. That a certified copy of said description shall be sufficient authority for the owner of said lien to enforce the same by taking possession of said offspring and to foreclose said lien as provided by law for the foreclosure of chattel mortgages in this State."

#### SICK HENS.

D. S. Long, Red Deer, writes:—"Please tell me through your paper what is the cause of hens getting sick and losing the

use of their legs; their wings hang down, don't seem to be able to walk or stand. The hens with the above trouble are laying ones. After they lay, they appear to be all right. I have them in a small pen, and give them plenty of litter to keep them scratching for exercise. Except this trouble, they seem to be all right."

Answer.—The trouble with your hens is they are too fat, and that causes them to be egg-bound. As soon as the egg is dropped they are naturally relieved for the time being. The only remedy is to reduce their rations, feed only twice a day. In the morning give fresh meat, or, if you cannot do that, give the scraps from the table, etc.; at night give them a small handful of grain per hen, and scatter it among straw or other litter, so that they have to hunt for every grain. You will find that reducing the food will not reduce the number of eggs you get. They will be in far better laying condition in a few weeks if you follow above directions.

#### CROPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A short time ago The Nor'-West Farmer published extracts from the Bulletin of Director Saunders, in which the station at Agassiz was made to contrast rather unfavorably when compared with other stations of Canada. This has attracted attention of the Farmers' Alliance of B. C. and they demur to the idea that the soil of the station at Agassiz is a fair representative of the Fraser Valley. That may be so, but there are very few people outside of B. C. who would question Director Saunders' fitness to select a proper station from which to develop and direct the farming industries of the Pacific coast. In support of their claim for the immense fertility of the Fraser Valley, the president of the Alliance sends an affidavit from a farmer on an island only a few miles from the government station, showing that an average of 154 bushels per acre of Swedish oats were last year reaped from a 32-acre field in his farm, while frequent instances are recorded of 120, 125 and 130 bushels per acre, wheat from 35 to 50 bushels per acre, barley 50 to 80 bushels, and in one instance, a very reliable farmer, located on the opposite side of the river, but a few miles below Agassiz, assured me that he grew 107 bushels of first-class barley per acre on seven acres, while 50 to 65 bushels of peas, 4 tons of hay and 25 tons of potatoes per acre are recorded.

The Nor'-West Farmer has no desire to disparage British Columbia and its farming possibilities, but it is not unnatural that we should inquire how much land there is in the Fraser Valley that possesses the wonderful fertility here testified to, what it costs when ready for its first crop, and how long it is since the owners of those fertile acres were sailing over them fishing out their stock from the summer freshets, to which they are indebted for their fertility? The richness of the soil in valleys of the same nature all the world over has never been doubtful, but the average farmer for whom it may be fairly inferred that Dr. Saunders was catering, wants to do his farming on land that he can venture to build and live on without the risk of getting beggared by a rush of angry water after an extra fall of winter's snow. B. C. has been a British colony for 50 years or more; they have been buying from the States and from this side farm produce all that time at high prices, and if there is much land in sight that will bear out the contention of their Farmers' Alliance, and pay for the cost of production, there must be something very far wrong somewhere, that is in need of further explanation than this affidavit supplies.

## HAPPY CHILDREN



Because their clothes look new and neat. An old frock or suit can be changed into a new one by a ten-cent package of

## Diamond Dyes

and they come in more than forty colors, and are made for home use. The method is easy and the result permanent.

Sold everywhere. Direction Book and forty samples of dyed cloth sent free.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P.Q.

1866

## OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

ST. JOHNS, WINNIPEG, MAN.



B.P. Rocks } \$2 for 12 eggs  
B. Minorcas }  
Houdans }  
Light Brahmas }  
Red Caps }  
S. L. Wyandottes }  
M.B. Turkeys }  
W.H. Turkeys } \$2 for 9, \$3.50 for 18  
Toulouse Geese, \$2.25 }  
for 7, \$4 for 14.  
Emden Geese (no }  
eggs for sale).  
Pekin Ducks }  
Rowan Ducks } \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50

for 22. Guineas—Pearl and White, \$2.00 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Cockerels for sale of the 6 varieties; also a few pairs of Toulouse Geese. Holder of Silver Cup for sweepstakes of Turkeys at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1897, and other awards of high value.

When corresponding, please enclose stamp for reply.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER, 900 Buchanan St., Winnipeg. 1893

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

## 21 Prizes at Winnipeg Poultry Show, '97

### JOHN TODD,

Breeder of Pure Stock Buff P. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns and B.P. Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for Sale.

Address—JOHN TODD, 457 Henry Street, Winnipeg. 1891

Patronized by His Excellency, LORD ABERDEEN.



Satisfaction guaranteed. 1887

## EGGS

FOR SETTING

From the following varieties:  
S. & R. C. White Leghorns,  
White Wyandottes and  
Black Spanish.

Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

My stock was pronounced by Judge Butterfield to be second to none in America. Over 50 prizes won in two years. A few choice birds for sale.

Address—GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

## BLACK MINORCAS ONLY.

Carefully bred from first-class stock. Can furnish settings of eggs from pens that have no blood relation if desired. Price \$2.00 a setting, \$3.50 for two settings. A. M. ROBERTSON, P.O. Box 112, 1888 KEEWATIN, ONT.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



## N.W. MOUNTED POLICE.

"Subscriber's Son" asks the following questions:—"Would you please inform me through your valuable paper whether you consider the N. W. Mounted Police a good calling for a young man to adopt. Please inform me what a recruit receives in the way of wages, and also whether any recruits are wanted at present, and where to apply."

Ed. Note.—This is a case in which only general answers can be given. There may be cases in which a young man is justified in leaving home to enlist, but much oftener this step is taken by raw lads quite unfit to judge for themselves. Farm life is as a rule very monotonous, and young people have a natural craving for a more stirring life. "Far away hills are always green," but if at all possible, young people should have a chance to see more of the world than they can usually get to see here. We never know the value of a home, be it ever so homely, till the glamour of adventure has been blended with the stern realities of experience in the far off scenes that look so tempting, when only known by report. To-day, for example, there are lots of men, not all young, practically stranded at the Kootenay, and even nearer home, because there is no opening for unskilled labor, and are next door to begging at the very places where hope held out such flattering pictures. Did this enquirer read what Carlyle had to say in the last issue of The Nor'-West Farmer about doing the duty nearest his hand? This country is over-run with people who were not content to go on as their fathers did, doing real hard work, and content to take small pay till they had acquired skill that was worth paying good money for. The desire to earn money before they are fit is ruining more young people to-day than any other cause, and if this enquirer wants to get real fitness for any walk in life, let him hire at low pay to some one that can teach him the use of his hands and head, so as to fit him for a twentieth century farmer. Whether he will or will not, once he gets enlisted he will get licked into shape by a good deal sterner teacher than he ever had before, and without the chance to jack up his job the first time he gets tired of it. In the police he must enlist for five years, starting at 50 cents a day and his keep, and the service is such that no deadhead need apply. There is plenty of action, and good men will get promotion in course of time. A. Calder, 677 Main street, Winnipeg, can give you fuller information as to terms, but whatever be your present position, "look before you leap."

W. C. Martin, Van Tromp, Melbourne, writes:—"Further, I must say The Nor'-west Farmer is a farmer's paper in every sense of the word, and I have not received a copy but what has been worth more than a dollar to me as a farmer. Wishing you a prosperous year."

Heavy draft horses are much more often subject to colic than light, fast, working horses; in fact, the latter are little liable. This is accounted for in the fact that the work horse is long in the harness and comes out eager for his feed, and this is generally given him in great abundance, and it is eaten too fast. The preventive is self-suggested.

## For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

1840

## FIELD.

## Potato Growing.

The Nor'-West Farmer has for years tried to demonstrate that the harrow, properly used, is the best and cheapest implement for killing annual weeds. On the experimental farm at Brandon last year Mr. Bedford gave a convincing demonstration of the same thing, but such teaching needs to be continually repeated, if it is to take any practical hold. In the Journal of Agriculture, C. J. Norton gives a telling demonstration of the value of harrowing where potatoes are the crop. Here the potato does not take so long time to reach the surface as in cooler climates, but that is a mere question of detail. Mr. Norton says:—

"The up-to-date reader will harrow his potatoes about three times before they come up. Why does he do so? To kill weeds? No; but to prevent weeds and to pulverize the surface. How does fine, shallow cultivation prevent weeds? By the simple process of disturbing them before they ever reached the surface. Haven't you noticed the untold millions of little white fibres in new-harrowed soil? Well, these were all weeds, and you have killed every one of them. It should be borne in mind that most weeds are dependent upon the seed germ for life until they reach the surface and unfold their leaves to the daylight, when they are weaned and are independent of the seed; any disturbing is only equal to transplanting, while if broken before they reach the surface they are killed at once. Potatoes generally take from twenty to thirty days to come up and ten days after this harrowing it will need another harrowing, not because it has become weedy but because it is liable to, and because the fine mulch has settled down and partly lost its usefulness, or maybe a shower has melted it and a crust is in danger of forming."

It is hardly correct to say that an annual weed can only be killed if disturbed before it gets its head above ground, but in our rapidly-growing climate any weed that gets a week or ten days growth above ground before being disturbed will be quite as likely to live as die. As long as a weed is in the seed leaf it can be killed by harrowing; after that it has a good hold of the soil, and if a shower came along it will seldom fail to recover itself. Mr. Norton is a strong believer in the breed weeder, of which Mr. Bedford has a specimen which he uses to good effect.

Land can hardly be too rich for potatoes if reasonably dry. A correspondent says he had a very satisfactory crop on land where a heavy oat crop had been grown. The quality of the tubers after sod or rich grain stubble is always of the best, dry and starchy to an exceptional degree.

## Manuring Again.

Within the last months considerable attention has been paid in these columns to the question of manuring, and the best methods of treating manure. It may be in order to sum up and try to reach practical conclusions. There are three different ways of using the manure from our stables. There is a fourth, too much practiced in the good old times that may get a word in passing. Old-timers have noticed that wherever manure was used weeds were more lively and apparently more numerous than anywhere else. One reason for this is that even a weed cannot live on nothing. Manure furnishes them with an extra supply of food, and they flourish accordingly. Some of those old lands are so poor that weeds make no

show on them. But there can be little doubt that manure, as we have it here, is often dotted with foul seeds, which live because there is no way of killing them in the heap, and if it lay 20 years those seeds would be as lively as ever when they got a fair chance. A good warming up with horse manure would start them into life lying there in the heap, but beasts fed almost entirely on native hay leave such poor manure that it cannot get up a heat. But the farmers who work along this line rarely ever take a farming paper, and its advice would be lost if ever so good.

Of the three really likely ways still left open, one is to put out horse manure in the fall in a heap that will start heat. On that heap all the manure made through the winter can be piled with a two-fold result. The whole mass will be rotted, and most likely the foul seeds in it would germinate, after which they can do no harm. Often only a part of them would germinate, and the further difficulty remains of getting the heap carted out and spread, which in our short working season would be very inconvenient to most farmers.

The next plan, and apparently the most favored, is to spread right from the stables as it is made. In a well-managed stable the bedding will take up most of the urine, and when put on the land most of the ammonia may be assumed to go into the ground when the snow melts, though a little does go off into the air. It is pretty certain that a steaming heap wastes much of the ammonia, one strong point against rotting in the way previously described. The drawbacks to this plan are, in a year like this, the depth of the snow on the ground making it very difficult often to get manure out where it is most wanted. Then, as a rule, it is not made go half far enough. Double the quantity is put down that should be, and of course other land that needs it gets none at all. Then there is so much rough straw that it can hardly be spread, and often the crop is spoiled by the land being kept far too open. A good few grain crops have been ruined from raw manure being used in this way. Some people get over the difficulty by harrowing (which should always be done) and burning as much as they can of the straw, which, but for the ammonia it has absorbed, is of little manurial value. This harrowing should be done as early as the sun's rays thaw out the lumps, and before the ground below has got time to soften. Sometimes it is best to turn the harrow upside down. A couple of turns of the harrow at this stage does a lot of good, spreading the manure fairly well and giving useful exercise to the horses. This plan of winter manuring is not so good for wheat, but if done on land meant for barley, to be followed by a wheat crop next year, many difficulties will be obviated. The heat of the sun will germinate more foul seeds than any other way that can be tried; more of the virtue in the manure will have gone into the land, and the straw will also have become more brittle and easily buried or burnt. The barley can also be rolled, and there is much less risk of it taking any harm from the land being loose than in the case of wheat, and then spreading is done when nothing else can be done.

The third plan is that so successfully followed by C. J. Ivens, and described by him in the last issue of The Farmer. Wherever rotation is followed, and who is there that should not follow it, the method of manuring in winter over the second year's grass crop has more advantages, with fewer objections, and greater economy of labor than anything yet shown. Of course there may often be carelessness—in spreading, making the manure go often less than half as far as it ought to. But we are getting past the stage when even a hired man can be allowed to work

without using his brains, or doing as he is told, whether he sees the meaning of it or not. The further the winter's manure can be made to go, the more profit will be taken out of it, and there can be no more desirable testimony to the efficiency of this plan than what Mr. Ivens told us in last month's Farmer. There is no need to repeat its points here. Read it again.

There is still another plan that may occasionally be worked. If you have any old rotted pile of manure not wanted for roots, haul it out on top of your newly sown spring wheat and spread it freely and thinly from the wagon. A round of the harrow after will do a lot of good. Try an acre or two, and see the result.

### What Wheat to Grow.

A subscriber, with limited experience, asks The Farmer if it knows any variety of wheat that he can test against Red Fyfe, and whether many cases are known where the Fyfe has degenerated. There are cases in which Red Fyfe, as well as other varieties, has degenerated to a conspicuous degree. But that is due mainly to the soil it was put on, not to any weakening of the variety. As to comparative tests, every one is at liberty to make them for his own instruction or amusement. The Nor'-West Farmer's opinions were nailed to the counter a good many years ago. When the Brandon Agricultural Society was in the chrysalis stage, Mr. Waugh was asked to prepare a paper on this question, which was read on January 3, 1891, from which we now quote. We don't know any better now :—

"The best kind of wheat is the variety whose seed of good quality can be most readily got, which, after you have got it, suits the greatest number of soils, yields

the highest average crop of good wheat, is most acceptable to the greatest number of buyers, and can be grown the longest time in the same district without showing symptoms of serious degeneration. Taking all these points together, and looking to past experience as the safest guide to future action, I say that Red Fyfe is the all-round best wheat ever seen in the Northwest. We are all, I dare say, familiar with objections that can be brought against it, but I stand to my position in spite of them, and if I were to go south of the international boundary line, where Scotch Fyfe, as they call it, degenerates much faster than it does here, I am certain that there is a more widespread confidence in Red Fyfe there than there is even in this country. That confidence, both there and here, is based on the fact that Red Fyfe, after a dozen years' trial, has been found the best adapted to our soil and climate, and commands the highest price on the market. As good samples of this grain as were ever seen before were grown at many different points in 1889, and it may be safely said that under reasonably favorable conditions there is little apparent risk of its running down in quality. Even allowing for the many exceptions I am about to refer to, I will find a big majority who will say that it yields as well with them as any other sort, and it will pay them better. It is certainly just a little too fond of fine weather in August, and when a cold spell comes down about that time Red Fyfe does not get on with it so well as we would like. But that is its main fault, and this difficulty can to some extent be got over by careful treatment. There are good farmers all over the country, who prefer White to Red Fyfe, and give sound reasons for the preference. They may have grown red too often already and the white proves a desirable change, or the white is more suited to their soil and

gives a better yield, which in the last two seasons brought as high a figure. If, after repeated trials under the same conditions, they find that white brings them a dollar an acre more than red, then it is their wisdom to sow white, no matter whether it suits other people or not. One man's meat is another man's poison."

### Planting Fruit Bushes.

The invariable course in older countries has always been to plant fruit bushes round the edges, keeping the centre for vegetables. But universal experience here shows that the reverse arrangement is the only one that will work here in the west. Fruit bushes set on the outer edges of gardens get matted up with couch grass roots and soon become unprofitable. If the fruit is put right in the middle and vegetables all round, the cultivation of the vegetables keeps the garden clear of couch grass, and the fruit keeps clear, with the certainty of bearing twice the fruit possible the other way. Attention to this one point will save much bother and disappointment in after years. If the rows are long and far enough apart the one way to admit of a single horse plow or scraper, the work of keeping clear of weeds will be kept at a minimum. Every garden, whether part fruit only or all vegetables, should be long and narrow, so that the horse can do most of the work of cultivation and weeding. Otherwise the garden soon degenerates into a weed plot.

### Do You Want a Paying Business

That is safe and will be permanent? If you have a pair of horses and from \$50 to \$500 capital, the R. C. Austin Mfg. Co., of Chicago, will be pleased to correspond with you as to the use of certain special road-grading and earth-moving machinery; also well-drilling machinery. To save correspondence, write plainly stating your situation fully and naming parties to whom you can refer.

1895

# HO! FOR THE DAUPHIN DISTRICT.

## LANDS FOR SALE

ADAPTED FOR

Mixed Farming,  
Wheat Raising,  
Ranching,  
Dairying.

## The Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co.

Offer lands along their line of road, comprizing fine Wheat Growing and Grazing Farms and lands adapted for Mixed Farming.

**WOOD WATER AND HAY  
IN ABUNDANCE.**

These lands will be sold to settlers at reasonable prices and on long terms of payment.

—ALSO—

**Lots for Sale in Dauphin, Ochre, Plumas, and other towns along the line.**

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**THEO. A. BURROWS, LAND COMMISSIONER, 341 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN, AND DAUPHIN, MAN.**



## DAIRY.

## Home Butter Making.

By C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Commissioner

## ARTICLE IV.

## SALTING BUTTER.

When the butter is removed from the churn, it should be accurately weighed be-

butter, so as not to destroy the granules. When it is worked past the granular stage its body is destroyed, and the butter will be greasy, and its value as butter will be at least two or three cents per pound less than butter properly worked, and the grain preserved. Butter that has a greasy texture will not keep nearly so long as butter that has a granular, firm texture. The working should always be done by pressure and never by friction; that is to say, the bar of the worker should be pressed into the butter and should never

working it while it is warm will at once destroy the grain.

## SALT.

The purest and best quality only should be used for salting butter. Farmers should insist upon having nothing but the best brand of salt manufactured. There are thousands of pounds of butter spoiled annually by the use of impure, cheap salt. It is far better, and more profitable in the end, to buy the best, even if it costs double the price of poor, impure salt, which is so often placed upon the market by unscrupulous manufacturers. Our own Canadian salt is fully as good as any salt manufactured in the world, but the best brands only should be purchased for butter making purposes. Every brand of salt should be tested before it is used. There are different tests that may be employed to determine its purity. The most practicable test for the "home butter maker" to go by is water. Dissolve a few ounces of salt in a quart of pure water thoroughly, mix it by shaking the salt and water vigorously for a moment at intervals; then let it stand for an hour. If there is no precipitate at the bottom of the vessel it is a pretty good indication that the salt is pure. Should there be any precipitate of a hard, insoluble nature, the salt is impure, and should be rejected, no matter how low the price may be. Poor quality salt is one of the greatest causes of poor flavored butter; therefore, use the best quality of salt and the better flavor will the butter have, and a better price will be obtained.

(To be Continued.)



Mr. Johnson's Home at Plumas.

fore placing it on the butter-worker for salting, so that the proper amount of salt may be ascertained. The quantity of salt to be used depends altogether on the requirements of the market on which the product is to be offered for sale. The consumers who buy butter on any market must have their taste in this satisfied as in all other respects; therefore, it is absolutely necessary for the farmers who make butter to become thoroughly acquainted with the needs of their customers, in order to please them, and thereby secure a ready and regular market at paying prices.

The requirement of our Canadian markets is about three-quarters to one ounce of salt to each pound of butter taken from the churn. The butter is now in the granular stage, and the granules must be preserved. This is best done by little working. After weighing the butter, it is placed on the butter-worker, and the salt should be sprinkled on it in such manner as to distribute it evenly over the mass of butter, after which the preliminary working may be commenced. This working should be very slight, just enough to thoroughly distribute the salt through the butter. Turning the butter over on the butter worker two or three times is sufficient to get the salt properly mixed through it. Then the butter should be put in a tub or tray and put into a cool place, having a temperature of at least as low as 50 deg. Fahr., and left for four or five hours. This is done to allow the salt to dissolve thoroughly in the butter. Pure salt will all dissolve, but it is impossible to force it into butter by working the butter.

## WORKING BUTTER.

Butter should always be worked twice, but should not be overworked. The first working is done when the butter is salted, as described above, and the second working is done after the butter has stood for four or five hours from salting. When brought to the worker for the second time, the butter should be worked just enough to make the color uniform. Great care must be exercised in the working of

be rolled over the surface of it. The mass of butter should be worked evenly and uniformly so that the color will be uniform and the body firm. The best guide the butter maker has to know when the butter is worked enough is to cut through it with the butter spade and see if the color is even and if the body is close and firm, with no white streaks through it, it is worked enough. Butter requires very little working to accomplish this result. Good butter when broken apart will show the grain like a piece of broken steel, and

## Skimmings.

John Hettle, M. P. P., will this year run the McGregor creamery, having made arrangements with the patrons to that effect.

Messrs. Guilbault, Richard, Bertrand, Prendergast and Pambrun, of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, are forming a company to operate the dairy factory at Laborderie, with a capital of \$25,000.

The Whitelaw Trading Co., of Brandon,



Waite's Cattle Ranch, Ochre River.

this should always be the case with all butter. The butter maker must exercise great care at this point, in working butter two or three strokes too many with the lever of the worker often will break the grain.

The temperature of the butter, when being worked, should not be above 55 deg. Fahr., and if at 50 deg. it will be all the better. At this temperature the grain of the butter is less apt to be injured by excessive working. Butter should be thoroughly cooled before working. This is very important. The least attempt at

with Jas. Bousfield as manager of their creamery, have arranged to collect cream from a considerable distance round that city, both by road and railway.

In buying a new cow, don't look only at her breed, but at her training. Much depends on the way a cow has been brought up. It is impossible to have a really nice cow if she has been educated by a coarse, ignorant fellow, who soothes a nervous beast with a broomstick, and saves trouble by setting "Sic-cem" to fetch her home from pasture.

## Dairy Notes.

I. S. Crerar, who has carried on the creamery at Yorkton for some time back with considerable success, has sold out to a joint stock company. The concern will be run under the system of manufacture and sale devised by Dairy Commissioner Robertson.

Between thirty and forty farmers recently met at Souris to consider the advisability of establishing a creamery there. The meeting was greatly in favor of going ahead with it, and the promoters have definitely decided to do so. A joint stock company, consisting mostly of the business men of the town, will purchase the necessary plant, and Messrs. J. H. Hartney and R. McDowell will rent and run it. They have already been promised the milk of 400 cows, with some districts to hear from. Menteith, Deleau, Hartney and Lauder will be included in the rounds of the milk gatherers. The old school house building will be used for the factory.

The Neepawa Press says:—The results of the first year's operations of Oakleaf cheese factory have proven to the shareholders and patrons that it is a boon to the community, and only requires liberal patronage to bring in handsome profits to all concerned. According to records kept, it took only 994 lbs. of milk to make 100 lbs. of cheese. The gross price realized per 100 lbs. was \$7.77; cost of manufacture per 100 lbs., \$1.50; freighting, handling, selling, etc., per 100 lbs., 37 cents, leaving a net price to patrons of \$5.90, or equal to \$17.70 for 100 lbs. of butter. As these returns include herding and milking of cows, it seems a mistaken policy for farmers and their wives and daughters in that neighborhood to do all the labor at home with much less profit. Oakleaf cheese factory is now in good position for this season's work, there being a debt of only \$50 remaining on the building, which is a frame structure 22x40, built last year at a cost of \$400.

President Hettle, of the Dairy Association, has had a letter from Traffic Manager Kerr, of the C. P. R. stating that owing to the prospective increase in the output of butter, they will run a through refrigerator car to Montreal once a fortnight, and if it is found that present rate arrangements do not meet requirements, a reduced scale of rates for less than car lots can be adopted, which will have to be only slightly higher than car lots. Concerning the question of accumulating small lots at Winnipeg for shipment west to British Columbia, the same principle will be applied as in now applied to east-bound shipments. That is if a number of small lots of butter are shipped from various stations into Winnipeg, which in the aggregate make a carload, this butter will be forwarded to British Columbia from Winnipeg at car load rates, and a rebate of half the rate into Winnipeg on the small lots will be made. This is one more proof of the anxiety of the railway company to do all in its power to foster the rising dairy industry.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take: no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

### THAT WONDERFUL CHURN.

I want to add my testimony to the rest of those that have used the Lightning Churn. It does all that is claimed for it; you can churn easily in one minute and get a larger percentage more butter than with the common churns. I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered thirty and they are all gone. I think in a year every farmer will have a Lightning Churn, in fact they cannot afford to be without one as they make so much more butter and a good little bit of money can be made in every township selling these churns. By writing to J. F. Casey & Co., 'St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., you can get circulars and full particulars about the churn.

1926

A READER.

# You Can't Make Money

Unless you go about it the right way. With a dairy you need the best Machinery and Utensils. We have a catalogue all about them. Will be glad to send one by mail to you if you write for it.

## J. H. ASHDOWN,

Agent for the De Leval Cream Separator,

WINNIPEG.

1918

### Another Good Institute.

For some years back the farmers in the Manitou district have maintained a club for the discussion of farming topics. They now see their way to take advantage of the institute system, and on March 9th organized with a membership of 40, and good prospects of more. The following are the officers: President, Jas. Fargey; vice-president, Ferris Boulton; sec.-treas, J. E. Gayton; directors, John McGregor, F. McDonald, J. Fargey, Alex. Cochrane, Jas. Wilson and J. S. Robson. Owing to the blockade and cancelled trains, Mr. Bedford was unable to attend the organization meetings and others for which he was billed in the south, but Mr. A. P. Stevenson was on hand and delivered instructive addresses to large and interested audiences in the afternoon and evening. Dr. Torrance substituted for Mr. Bedford at Morris institute on the 11th inst., and had a good meeting.

We understand that spring fairs will be held at Shoal Lake on the 20th, Birtle the 21st and Russell on the 23rd of this month.

The directors of the Hartney Agricultural Society have arranged to hold their fall fair this year on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th of September.

Alex. Middleton, Dunmore, Assa., writes:—"I have much pleasure in forwarding my subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer. It is a valuable farmer's friend, full of useful advice and information."

We beg to draw attention to the advertisement of Herbageum in our present issue. It has the favorable opinion of many well-known stockmen who have used it as a health-giving condiment for various kinds of stock, and with most satisfactory results.

The arrangements some time under negotiation for a list of summer fairs have now been completed. Beginning with Winnipeg, on July 19, the next will be at Portage la Prairie on 26, 27 and 28, Carberry, 29 and 30, and Brandon, Aug. 5. Every effort will be put forth by the directors of the local societies to make these meetings every way successful. With the aid of \$2,000 granted by the Local Legislature, Brandon will make a big effort to outshine all its former displays at the summer fair.

### VERY INSTRUCTIVE PICTURES.

At the last Minnesota State Fair, the Northwestern Hide and Fur Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., had on exhibition a large oil painting, showing all the fur bearing animals of North America, having a market value. It attracted all observers and received first premium. They have had this reproduced by the litho-engraving process, in seven colors and numerous shades true to nature. It is unique and original—nothing like it ever produced—each animal is shown in its true relative size, one as compared with the other. Prof. Nachtrieb of the State University has examined it with a great deal of interest, and says it ought to be used in all the text books and institutions of learning in the country. See advertisement.

### BEWARE OF MUDDY BUTTER COLORS.

The Buttermaker whose product always commands fancy and top prices is the one who uses Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color."

The experienced butter-maker knows that the fame of "Improved Butter Color" is world-wide. He knows that it is reliable at all times and in all seasons.

Buttermakers are aware of the fact that muddy Butter Colors are a source of loss wherever used, and for this reason he uses only the "Improved."

Foundation Facts.—Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color" has no mud, no sand, no impurities to spoil the butter.

### NOTICE.

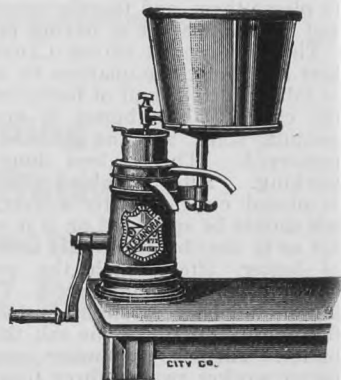
THE MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION desire to draw attention to the following offer: To all old members, who have failed this year to pay their annual fee in February an opportunity is given to pay the annual fee of \$1.00 up to the 1st of May, next. On receipt of this fee the Secretary-Treasurer will forward them a copy of the Annual Report, containing all papers and addresses presented at the Convention, and they will receive weekly throughout the season, beginning 1st of June and ending 1st of Nov. next, a weekly bulletin of the dairy markets as telegraphed from Montreal. All monies to be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer.

1927

MISS E. CORA HIND,  
364 Main St., Winnipeg.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

One-  
Fifth  
More  
Butter  
by  
Using



## The Alexandra Cream Separator.

Fitted with latest improvements known to the trade and built on a mechanical principle not found in any other machine, the soundness of which becomes every year more patent.

Beware of new machines in the experimental stage and especially of those constructed from patterns long since discarded by the leading makers as worthless, but now introduced under new names, with little accessories attractive to the eye of the uninitiated, their capacity, lightness and efficiency all absurdly exaggerated.

We guarantee every machine sent out from our works.

For particulars apply to

**R. A. LISTER & CO., LTD.,**

SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES,

232 KING STREET, - - - WINNIPEG.

We have at present a good market for Fresh Dairy Butter and Eggs and solicit consignments.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



## GARDEN AND FORESTRY.

## Tree Growing at Indian Head.

In compliance with a recent request from The Nor'-West Farmer, Mr. Mackay has given below the results of different methods of tree planting and his observations thereon. This is a most valuable contribution, and should be carefully studied by every intending tree grower:—

height, and for six years the ground between the rows was cultivated by plow or scuffer and between the trees by hoe. Last season nothing could be done in this way, but the weeds were mown by scythe where possible.

To say that this shelter belt has proved successful would be a mistake. It is true it breaks the wind from the fields alongside, and the trees are growing fairly well, but the land taken up, the labor expended and the expense necessary to keep it in condition makes the plan an impracticable

rows of different kinds of trees, and have all been planted, with the exception of two maple hedges. The four-rowed windbreak consists of two rows each of maple and poplar (native); three rows of poplar, maple and elm (native); two rows of maple and poplar (native), and single rows of maples, in addition to which there are two hedges of maple (sown), one row in each, one of American cottonwood, two of Russian willow, one row in each; one of poplar, six of maple, two or three rows in each and several hedges of *Artemisia Abrotanum*, one row in each. All were planted from 1890 to 1893, and have been of good service.

The closest hedge is the *Artemisia Abrotanum*, which breaks the wind as well in winter or early spring as it does in the summer months. This hedge, however, is suitable for gardens only, and is not recommended for any other purpose on account of its appearance, although with clipping it can be made attractive during the growing season. *Artemisia* hedges are started from cuttings, which grow very fast.

The hedge of Russian willow (one row), planted two feet apart in the row, in appearance and effectiveness of a windbreak, is easily the best hedge on the farm. Summer or winter, and especially in April and May, before the leaves are on any other hedge, its foliage is sufficiently thick to break the west wind. This hedge was grown from cuttings.

The hedges of maple, grown from seed, surpass the willow hedge in growth and nearly equal it in effectiveness. These hedges were sown in 1890, and are now about thirteen feet high and so thick that it is almost impossible to go through them. With the exception of expense of cultivation during the first season, one dollar per year would cover all outlay. The hedges are each four hundred feet long.

The windbreaks or hedges consisting of transplanted trees all give satisfaction after the leaves come out, but as protection is required before the leaves appear, none of them are satisfactory during the first two months of spring. Elm is essentially a poor tree for hedges on account of its lateness in leafing out.

In regard to the most suitable hedge or windbreak for the Northwest Territories, it is obvious that I can recommend the growing of but one kind when cheapness and satisfactory results are considered, and



Geo. Barker's Home, Dauphin.

In accordance with your wishes, I have pleasure in giving the results of growing shelter belts, windbreaks and hedges on this farm since the commencement, and in adding a few recommendations to farmers and others in the Territories, who may wish to provide necessary protection against winds.

On the farm there are shelter belts, windbreaks and hedges to a very considerable extent. On the western boundary the shelter belt is one hundred feet in width and extends the whole length of the farm. The north shelter belt is the same width and extends three-fourths of the way. The remaining one-quarter is a pasture field, which will be protected as soon as more exposed portions of the farm have been attended to.

On the east side a windbreak twenty feet wide extends one-half the length of the farm, and the southern boundary has a row of trees and a hedge for one-third of the mile.

On the more exposed portions of the farm, where, in the early years, winds caused considerable damage, shelter clumps varying in extent from one to five acres have been provided. The barn and stables have been protected in all directions, except due west; on the north and northwest side two acres of trees are growing. Hedges have also been planted on roads running east and west as a protection to fields adjoining.

In addition, the vegetable gardens, fruit, nursery and other plots are protected by windbreaks and hedges consisting of one, two, three or four rows of different varieties of trees or shrubs.

The shelter belt on the west boundary was first intended for a windbreak and as a shelter belt for all sorts of trees. For the former it has answered very well, but for the latter it has been a failure. The trees were planted ten feet apart each way to allow room for the more tender varieties. The second year the rows and trees were doubled, making them five feet apart each way. For two years the trees were trimmed well up to make them grow in

one for settlers to follow. In addition to the land taken up, and the expense necessary for so wide a belt, there is very serious objection to the snow which is accumulated, breaking down the trees as soon as warm weather comes in the spring. Snow will drift through one, two or three rows of trees and lodge clear of all, except in a winter like the present, with its unusually large snowfall; while in no winter will snow drift clear of twenty, fifty or one hundred feet of trees. At present the west and north shelter belts on the farm are full of snow, only the outer rows being in sight, and when the snow commences to melt the inner trees are certain to suffer very considerably.



Waite's Hotel, Ochre River.

The shelter belt on the east side of the farm was sown. The rows are three feet apart. The young trees will soon require no further cultivation, in fact, have received very little since the seeds were sown. Beside the small expense for cultivation, this belt will resist any accumulation of snow which may take place, on account of closeness of trees and the small number of limbs or branches on the trunks.

The windbreaks and hedges around the garden are composed of from one to four

that is, "one of one row of trees grown from seed."

If a hedge is desired around the farm or along one or more sides of it, the land should be plowed seven or eight inches deep, to a width of twelve feet. Where it is desirable to have the hedge exactly on the boundary line, six feet should be plowed on the road allowance, or if on the line between two farms, the neighboring farmer should permit the plowing of six feet of his land for the advantage of having the hedge. Where it is impossible to secure

this privilege, twelve feet should be plowed inside the boundary line. After harrowing well, plow a straight furrow near the centre of the prepared land. This furrow should not be over two inches deep; if deeper, care must be taken when seed is sown to cover with one inch of soil. This is easily done with a garden rake. Native maple seeds should be used and sown thickly, for fear that a portion of the seed will fail to germinate. If seed is sown from May 5 to 10 no damage from frosts need be apprehended. Weeds should be kept down, and the twelve feet of soil kept loose by plowing or cultivating three or four inches deep. A three-furrow gang plow is an excellent implement for this purpose, as two rounds will complete the work. To obtain the best results, the land should be cultivated several times during the first year, and three times each year following until the hedge has made sufficient growth to thrive with less. If the land has been fallowed the year previous to sowing the seeds, the risks from a dry season will not be so great and better growth will be made by the young plants the first year.

The six feet on each side of the hedge is necessary to allow the use of two horses in cultivating. It is especially necessary to keep the grass from the trees, and deep cultivation alone, requiring two horses, will accomplish this. No trimming or work on the hedge itself is advisable.

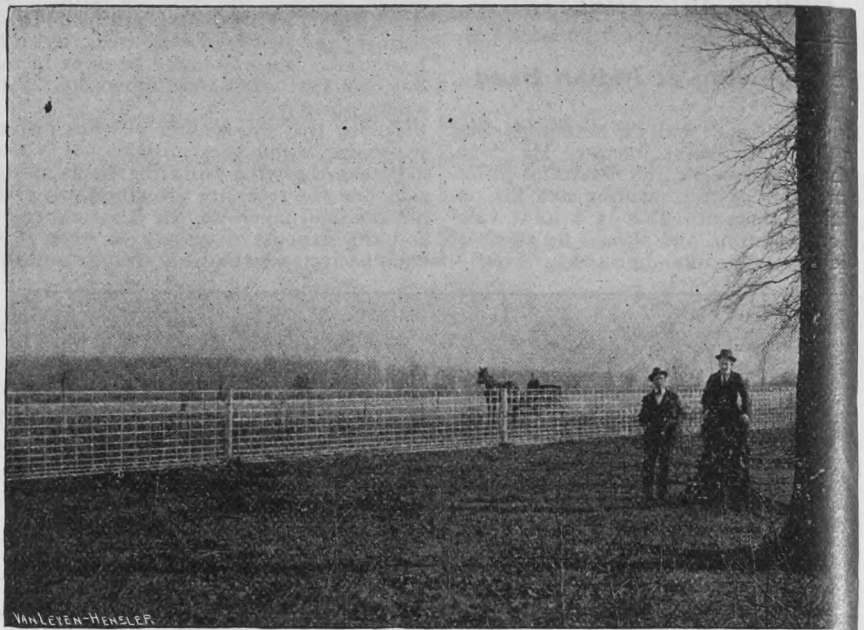
For a windbreak around buildings, especially for barns and stables, the same work is recommended. Ample protection will be afforded by three rows of maple seeds sown thick. The soil should be thoroughly cultivated for a few years. One hundred feet from the buildings will leave plenty of space for all the snow that may drift through the belt.

For house protection the Russian willow is recommended. The trees are started from cuttings, which, after getting fairly rooted, make a rapid growth. Cuttings do better if set out in some damp place, and transplanted one or two years after to the hedge. Twenty inches apart will be found about the correct distance to plant the young trees. For several years the hedge should be cut back.

If clumps of trees are desired for either ornamental purposes, protection or future use as firewood, the piece of land to be planted should be fallowed the year previous to transplanting, for it must be understood that the only sure way of growing transplanted trees is to transplant them in land which has lately been summer fallowed.

Early in May or before the leaves appear, seedlings or two-year-old maples should be taken up and transplanted. If a large number of trees are to be set out, the speediest and best way to take them up is by plow. (For this purpose the seed should have been sown in drills thirty inches apart.) A sharp share is necessary. One furrow should be plowed as deep as possible close to the outside row; the second furrow, cutting inside the row of trees, will turn them over like carrots taken up in this way. If seedlings, or two-year-olds, the roots will be easily seen, and one man following the plow can gather them in bundles. As soon as taken from the earth they should be placed in trenches, fresh earth thrown over them, and care should be taken that none of the roots are exposed to sun or wind.

To transplant, a furrow should be made by the plow. Going twice with the plow will give more mould and more room for the roots. Before planting, the tap root on each tree should be cut off or trimmed, if injured by plow. This is better done in some place protected from sun and wind. When ready to plant bunches of the trees should be dipped in water or thin mud, and fresh soil thrown over the roots to



Page Woven Wire Fence on the Farm of Walker Sons, near Walkerville, Ont.

If you want to know more about this Fencing, and want a lot of nice Pictures free, send to the Page Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont., and they will send you their illustrated advertising matter. You will not regret the trouble of writing.

## YOUR ATTENTION

**Our No. 1 Collection** contains 33 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1, as follows: Bean, dwarf; Bean, pole; Beet, early; Cabbage, early; Cabbage, late; Celery, early; Celery, late; Citron; Corn, sweet; Corn, field; Carrot; Cauliflower, Cucumber; Lettuce, early; Lettuce, late; Musk Melon, Water Melon, Onion, red; Onion, yellow; Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Peas, early; Peas, late; Pumpkin, Radish, early; Radish, late; Salsify, Squash, Spinach, Turnip, early; Turnip, sweet; Tomato, and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

**Our No. 2 Collection** contains 16 packets for 50c, as follows: Bean, dwarf; Beet, Carrot, Corn, sweet; Cucumber, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Musk Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Tomato, Turnip, and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

**Our No. 3 Collection** contains 8 packets for 25c, as follows: Bean, Beet, Carrot, Onion, Radish, Lettuce, Cucumber, Peas. The above sent post paid to any address on receipt of price. Our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers mailed free to any address.

**R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1st, 1897.

Assets.....	\$216,773.94
Reserve on all existing Policies (calculated on a 4 per cent. standard) and all other Liabilities .....	173,496.76
Undivided Surplus, on a 4 per cent. Standard .....	\$43,277.17

### ASSURANCE.

(Instalment Policies stated at their commuted value).

Outstanding Assurance.....	\$915,102.07
New Assurance written in 1896 .....	127,694.08
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined .....	21,678.46

**HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.**

## WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT.

435 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

A. H. CORELLI, MANAGER.

Many a calf keeps poor because lice are eating it up. Have you examined yours? A kerosene emulsion, well applied, will kill vermin on any stock.

Keep stock off valuable pastures when the ground is soft. More pastures have been ruined through neglect of this precaution than in any other way.

The Policies of the Equitable Life in Manitoba are payable in Canadian currency, at the Society's Office, in the City of Winnipeg.



protect them while being carried down the row and planted.

For the best results, furrows should be thirty inches apart and a tree planted every two feet in the row. Planting is quickly done by standing the tree in the furrow and drawing soil from the sides with the feet and tramping well before passing on to the next tree. A man, when accustomed to the work, can plant nearly as fast as a slow team can walk. To finish work, it is only necessary to fill up the furrow by plow or hoe and straighten up the trees.

On this farm we have trees planted at various distances apart, and it has been found that the closer together they can be

years will require only the outlay of a man's time in cultivating three-fourths of an acre two or three times each year, costing not more than \$1.50 per year for five years.

Cultivating the land three times each year will insure sufficient moisture for the rapid progress of the trees. No hoeing will be required after the second year, and not then, if the land has been properly fallowed and is free from weeds.

In conclusion, let me say that if the land has been properly fallowed before the seeds are sown, or the trees planted, success is assured; if not, failure is almost sure to follow, unless the season be a par-



The Dauphin Grain Warehouses.

The above gives a very good idea of the productiveness of the district. The warehouses were erected during the winter, and were run up in a hurry to meet the demand. There are now prospects of an elevator.

grown the better, providing they are at a suitable distance to allow cultivation of the soil for the first few years. If five or more feet apart, the tendency of the maple tree is to throw up branches from the ground and become more of a shrub than a tree. If planted two or two and one-half feet apart, this tendency is considerably checked, and, instead of having six to ten slim trees from one root, there will be one strong trunk, which, in time, will produce considerable wood.

In growing maple trees from seed on this farm, more loss has been occasioned by the seeds sprouting too early in the spring than from any other cause. Very often a portion of the seed does not germinate until the second year. Invariably this portion starts early in the spring of that year and is destroyed by frosts. To overcome this as much as possible, our seeds are sown from May 5 to 10, or later. If not sown too deep, the majority of the seeds will then come up after all danger from frost is past. If from any cause a portion has not germinated, a furrow is thrown over the row by plow in the fall, with the double purpose of protecting the seedlings during the winter and of covering the seed which has not germinated, to a sufficient depth to delay germination until danger from frost is past in the spring. This covering may be harrowed down in the spring before the young seedlings are above ground without injury to the seedlings of the previous year.

Maple seed can be gathered early in September at almost any point in the Qu'Appelle Valley, between Fort Ellice and the Saskatchewan river, and half-breeds or Indians will pick the seed for from seventy-five cents to one dollar per bag of two bushels.

The expense in connection with preparing land, say 160 rods long by twelve feet wide, or three-fourths of an acre, sowing seed and cultivating land for the first year, would be about as follows:—

Plowing and harrowing .....	\$ 75
Two bushels of seed .....	1 00
Sowing and covering seed .....	75
Hoeing and gang-plowing 4 times .....	3 00

A total for the first year of .. \$5 50 for one mile of hedge.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth

ticularly favorable one. In addition, thorough cultivation is absolutely necessary for the first few years, or until the roots become well established.

Editorial Note.—The tree claim groves dotted here and there over Dakota and Minnesota are nearly worthless, either as snowbreaks or shelter belts. The trees are too far apart and trimmed up, giving almost no shelter whatever from the wintery winds. One good thick row, planted hedge fashion, as recommended by Mr. Mackay, would be of much greater use every way. The Nor'-West Farmer has always urged that the outer rows of shelter belts be left close and thick like a hedge, even when the centre rows are more open. But looking to Mr. Mackay's own experi-



S. Johnstone's Farm, Between Dauphin and Ochre River.

ence, would three rows left much thicker on the ground and very near each other, not be sufficient both to form a shelter belt and in winter a snowbreak as well. Natural groves do not seem to break down as do planted maples. They are so close together that weeds are choked down, and in time the weak plants are killed to make room for the strongest. A single line, planted as Mr. Mackay suggests, would in a few years form a solid fence as well as a snowbreak.

Sunlight is a great tonic and health-giver. No stable should be without a window on the sunny side.

## Directions for Tree Planting.

Caldwell & Co., of the Virden nurseries, have just issued a circular for the benefit of their patrons, containing many useful hints on the care and planting of nursery stock. The circular runs as follows. After cautioning against fall purchase of plants, it goes on to say:—

We don't advise planting very early in the spring; when the nights are very frosty the stock is better under ground. We advise deep planting. Spread the roots out well and water well when you plant; after that nothing counts like good cultivation. We strongly advise planting breaks of maples or Russian poplar or willow around your garden, or, better still, around your buildings, enclosing two or three acres of ground. Maple seedlings should be planted one inch deeper than when in the nursery bed, and shorten the fibres and take the tap off the roots before planting. Russian poplars and willows will be delivered about nine inches long in cuttings. When planting them in spring put them down to within one or two inches of the top—that will leave them planted about seven inches deep. When planting seedlings or Russian cuttings it is not necessary to dig a hole—just make a slit and shove them down and tramp tight. We never water these seedlings or cuttings at any time. We are recommending this Russian stock very highly; they are extremely hardy and very fast growers; but the ground should be in good shape before planting. If you once get them started they will give you great satisfaction. Please don't read this and throw it away. Lay it to one side for the future, and remember the one great secret is cultivation. There is no use planting those things unless you give them good care; that is what tells every time.

At its recent annual meeting, held in Winnipeg, the Manitoba Horticultural Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. Prof. Baird; vice-presidents, S. A. Bedford, Brandon; Dr. R. L. Thornton, Deloraine; E. A. Struthers, Russell; A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; Angus McKay, Indian Head; R. Alston, Winnipeg; secretary and delegate

to the Industrial board, D. D. England; treasurer, W. G. Scott; councillors, A. F. Angus, Rev. Dr. Bryce, G. H. Greig.

## A DANDY WINDMILL, MAKE IT YOURSELF.

I have a neighbor that made one of the People's Windmills, and I have been watching it closely; it is the best mill I have ever seen and anyone can make one for less than \$10. I am going to make two immediately, and don't see why every farmer cannot have a windmill when he can make it himself for so little money. The mill is durable, powerful and runs easily. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions by sending 48 two-cent stamps to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., and an active man can undoubtedly make money anywhere putting these mills up for others, and I see no use of paying \$50 or \$60 for a mill when you can make one just as good for \$10.

A BROTHER FARMER.  
1926

# Dairy Cream SEPARATORS

REGINA, January 11th, 1897.

Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your enquiry as to how I like the "Mikado Separator" I got from you last spring, I would say that it has done all you claim for it, and has given me most perfect satisfaction.

I have compared it with other separators but consider that for a hand machine, there is nothing in the market to equal it. It runs easily, skims clean, and is very quickly washed and put away. Yours faithfully, D. A. MACDONALD.

ASHFORD'S DAIRY KITCHEN,  
WINNIPEG, April 5th, 1897.

Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—I have been using an "Empire Mikado Separator" now almost daily for the past year, and during that time it has given perfect satisfaction. It skims clean, works easily and can be washed and put away in a few minutes. Yours truly, F. ASHFORD.

REABURN, Man, January 11th, 1897,

Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of the "Mikado Separator" I had from you last spring and which I have been using ever since. I found it fully up to your representations, having tested it both as to capacity and clean skimming. It separates 250 lbs. per hour and does it well, leaving hardly a trace of cream in the milk, is easy to work, easily cleaned and has given me entire satisfaction. Yours truly, GEO. C. WEMYSS.

ROSEMOND, Ill., January 8.

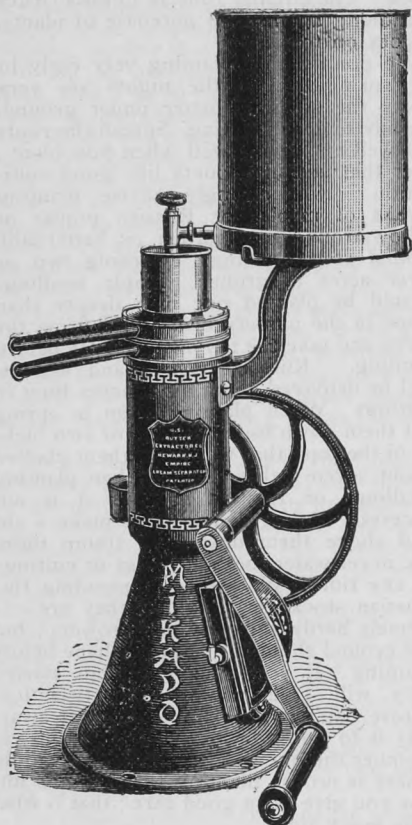
P. M. Sharples Esq., West Chester.

Dear Sir,—I received the Safety Hand Separator some time in August. I had never seen one of them, but had no trouble in setting it up, and have had no trouble running it since. It runs light and does the work. Have tested the separated milk often, and find only a trace of fat, too little for reckoning. At the time I received it, was milking 14 cows, and the first week I used it made 14 pounds more butter than I did the week before. Am well pleased with it. Yours truly, B. F. CARPER.

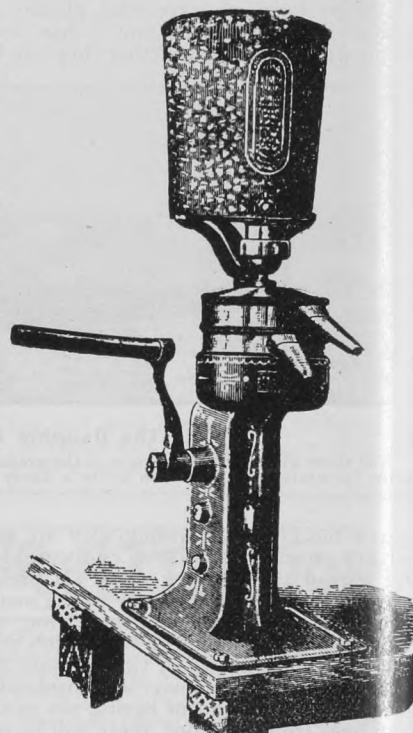
SANATOGA, Pa., January 14.

P. M. Sharples, Esq., West Chester.

Dear Sir,—I have been using the "Little Giant" Separator for four weeks and it has given entire satisfaction in every particular. I have been making butter by the old gravity system, making from 53 to 60 lbs. per week. The first 5 days I used the "Little Giant" Separator, I made 73 lbs. from the same number of cows, and the next 7 days I made 84 lbs. I am very well pleased with the Russian; it is very easy running, easy to keep clean, and under no consideration would I make butter without it, because I have lost between \$2000 and \$3000 since I am farming without it. Yours truly, H. F. SAYLOR, JR.



MIKADO.



SHARPLES SAFETY HAND.

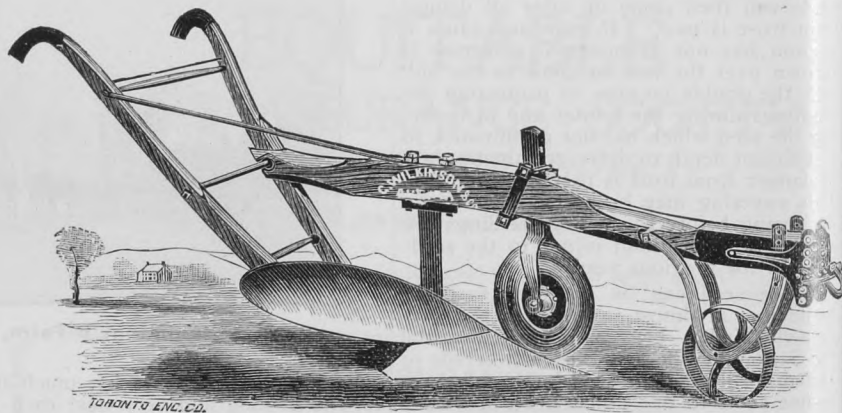
G. F. STEPHENS & Co., - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## W ALL WILKINSON PLOWS W

Are easily recognized by the large Red "W" on the mold board of each plow. Only the BEST AMERICAN STEEL is used in their construction, and every Plow is guaranteed by the manufacturers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHEELED & WALKING PLOWS,  
DRAG & WHEELED SCRAPERS,  
STEEL LAND ROLLERS AND  
WHEEL BARROWS,  
DISC AND DRAG HARROWS,  
SCUFFLERS, &c., &c.



TORONTO ENG. CO.

A full line of these Plows and Implements and Repairs are carried by

**THE FAIRCHILD Co'y, LTD.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Catalogues and Prices on application.



## The Canadian Northwest.

### SUMMARY OF HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

### CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

A settler from the United States intending to take up and settle on farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate

of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz. —

If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.

If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.

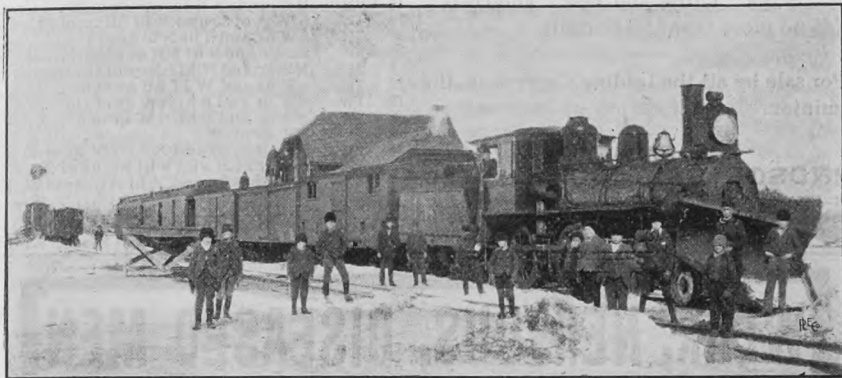
If sheep only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If swine only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, 16 allowed.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, 160 allowed.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportions as above are to be observed. According to the quantity of land taken up, the number of animals admitted, on the above



First Train to Dauphin.

the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

The settler is allowed six months after entry, within which to go into residence, after which he is required to reside upon and cultivate his homestead for a period of three years, during which he may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting his entry.

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Winnipeg, of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

### INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch), Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands or Immigration Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

from a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will be issued for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian Northwest at a rate of about one cent per mile. (This applies to all points except Vancouver, Huntingdon and Revelstoke, B. C., from which places the rate is two cents per mile.)



A Day's Sport.

Should such settler, after acquiring land, desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads, or less than carloads, will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, read as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools

basis, will vary in different cases.

In order to meet the cases of intending settlers arriving at the frontier with their live stock, and not having selected their homestead or other holding, it is provided that only the number of animals above mentioned for a homestead of 160 acres, can be permitted to pass beyond the boundary, free of duty, with each intending settler.

If the settler brings with him more than that number of stock, and states his intention of taking up sufficient land to justify the free entry of such greater number, he must pass a regular entry for duty for all

the stock in excess of the number applicable to a homestead. But so soon as he lodges with the collector at port of entry documentary evidence showing that he has taken up such greater quantity of land, such evidence will immediately be forwarded to the Customs Department with refund claim paper, on receipt of which the duty so paid will be refunded.

#### WHO TO APPLY TO WHEN YOU GET THERE.

The Government has land offices, with agents in charge, at the following places:—  
IN MANITOBA.

At Winnipeg, Brandon, Minnedosa and Lake Dauphin.

#### IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

At Estevan, Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

#### IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At Kamloops and New Westminster.

The following officials, however, are specially charged with the care and guidance of incoming settlers, who are invited to avail themselves freely of their services, viz. :—

MR. W. F. McCREARY, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
MR. C. W. SPEERS, Brandon, Man.  
MR. C. W. SUTTER, Calgary, Alberta.  
MR. THOMAS BENNETT, Edmonton, Alberta.

\*ARROW RIVER, March 30, 1897.

M. MAW—Dear Sir:—The Turkeys arrived quite safe and as cosy as if they were in their own house in the nice comfortable coop you made for them. They are fine fowl. Accept thanks for prompt delivery. Wishing you every success,

I am, yours, WM. LELOND.

#### FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR APRIL.

Some notable articles, with the usual wealth of illustrations, are given in the April number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. The most interesting paper, perhaps, is that on "The Life-saving Service," in which Joanna R. Nicholls gives a graphic description of the gallant work of our surfmen. It contains eighteen pictures of various wrecks, life-saving apparatus, groups of surfmen, portraits, etc. The article on "The Canadian Girl and her Brother," by Cora Stuart Wheeler, which is also richly illustrated, will interest not only those in the neighboring country, but the young ladies of the United States. Mrs. Grace Hudson, the well-known California painter, contributes a number of beautiful illustrations from her recent studies, and there is an article about her and her work in "The California Indian on Canvas," by Ninetta Eames. "Rutgers College" is well described by George Howard Cowie in the important series of papers on "American Universities and Colleges," and it is illustrated with portraits, views of the buildings and groups of students. Mercia Abbott Keith gives an entertaining account of a trip on the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans; Howard Paul, the clever raconteur, tells of a dinner with Artemus Ward; an old Mexican city, Chihuahua, is described by Edward Roberts; there are some good short stories, including a bicycle story; talk about plays, a young people's department, etc.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

#### PROFITABLE HOG RAISING.

There never was a time when anyone could enter into the business of raising choice thoroughbred stock with a better prospect of brilliant success than at present. It is the growing desire of the farmers and stock raisers to procure the best. The famous O. I. C. Swine, originated by the L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, Ohio, have attracted great attention because of their hardiness, rapid growth, and the excellency of the meat. These hogs grow more number of pounds in the same number of days than any other, and being of a larger frame, naturally outrank all competitors. They will fatten at any age, which in no wise interferes with their growth. In cholera they survive when others die by the thousands.

When you contemplate improving your sty it will pay you to look further into the merits of the O. I. C. Swine. A more adequate idea of their value might be gained by the following expression of satisfaction:

"WITTING, TEXAS, AUG. 21, 1896.

L. B. SILVER CO.,  
Dear Sirs:—I received the O. I. C. pigs May 30th, they weighing 91 lbs. on arrival. On Aug. 15th they weighed 262 lbs. I am more than pleased with them. They have never been sick an hour.

Very respectfully, D. GARBADE."

The L. B. Silver Company ship to all parts of the country and guarantee the safe arrival of stock. Write them for fuller information.

## The Best Butter-Maker

Cannot make fancy butter,  
if poor salt is used.

# Windsor Salt

Is the "Purest and Best," and costs  
no more than inferior salt.

For sale by all the leading Grocers in the  
Dominion.

WINDSOR SALT CO., LIMITED

WINDSOR, ONT.  
1897

## McINTYRE BLOCK

404 to 424 Main St. (West Side) Winnipeg.

### UNIMPROVED MANITOBA FARM LANDS ON SALE.

We offer the following mentioned lands at very low prices for cash, or on very easy terms if with improvement conditions. As executors we are not at liberty to improve them or would prefer not to sell now. Full particulars on application.

Tp.	Range.	Parts of Sections.	No of Acres.
13	8E	NW qr and S hf NE qr of 35	240
13	8E	NE qr of 26 and S hf SE qr of 35	240
17	7E	NE qr of 16	160
15	7E	SW qr of 36	160
14	7E	NE qr and N hf SE qr of 33	240
14	7E	SE qr of 30 and N hf NE qr of 19	240
14	6E	LS 8 of section 13	40
13	6E	NW qr and E hf SW qr of 36	240
8	4E	SW qr of 33 and E hf SE qr of 32	240
13	3E	SW qr and S hf NW qr of 4	240
12	3E	SE qr and S hf NE qr of 32	240
8	2E	NE qr and N hf SE qr of 15	240
12	2E	SW qr and W hf SE qr of 33	240
12	1W	SW qr and S hf NW qr of 14	236
9	2W	SW qr and S hf NW qr of 6	240
12	16W	SW qr of 20	160
11	9W	SW qr of 30 and N hf NW qr of 19	240
13	7E	NE qr of 21 and S hf SE qr of 28	240
7	1W	SW qr of 34 and N hf NW qr of 27	240
7	2W	NW qr 1	160

THE EXECUTORS OF ALEX. M'INTYRE,  
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

## WEAK, NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN 250,000 CURED IN 20 YEARS.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!



A NERVOUS WRECK.

Thousands of young and middle aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through EARLY INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, stunted organs and premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, sore throat etc.

### YOU HAVE SEMINAL WEAKNESS!

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT alone can cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. We will cure you or no pay.

### HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

SYPHILIS is the most prevalent and most serious BLOOD disease. It saps the very life blood of the victim and unless entirely eradicated from the system will affect the offspring. Beware of Mercury. It only suppresses the symptoms—our NEW METHOD positively cures it for ever.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN—You've led a gay life, or indulged in the follies of youth. Self-abuse or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms stealing over you. Mentally, physically and sexually you are not the man you used to be or should be. Lustful practices reap rich harvests. Will you heed the danger signals.

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. Books Free—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed. Book on "Diseases of Women" Free.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C.O.D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST.  
DETROIT, MICH.



HEREDITARY BLOOD DISEASE.



## HOUSEHOLD.

**A Beneficent Proposition.**

The proposal of Lady Aberdeen to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria by starting an order of trained nurses, with suitable cottage hospitals for the benefit of outlying districts in the new west is one that appeals strongly to the sympathies of those who have a philanthropic regard to the varied conditions continually emerging in a new and thinly settled country. The old time matrons numbered always a considerable proportion of women that could be trusted to do much and well in cases of sickness and emergency, but that class is dying out, and the only chance of filling their places worthily is by the training of specialists who shall know enough to be trusted with the care of patients committed to their care. This Lady Aberdeen aims at and is doing her best to start. The cottage hospital at Saltcoats may be cited as an ex-

lars. These homes might be named after those who gave one thousand dollars each. The wealthy donors who would give larger sums might have their names commemorated in the training hospitals.

**As His Mother Used to Do.**

He criticized her puddings and he found fault with her cake ;  
He wished she'd make such biscuits as his mother used to make ;  
She didn't wash the dishes and she didn't make a stew.  
Nor even mend his stockings, as his mother used to do.

Ah, well ! She was not perfect, though she tried to do her best,  
Until at length she thought her time had come to have a rest ;  
So when one day he went the same old rigmarole all through,  
She turned and boxed his ears, just as his mother used to do.

and healthful surroundings, which are the first requisites for all human life which is to attain its full development. But beyond and above this knowledge there must be knowledge of how to make the home pleasing to the eye ; knowledge of how to make common things and common life beautiful—self-control, power of organization, unselfishness, insight into character, and an ever ready sympathy with all. All these qualities, then, and much more, does the home-maker require.

**Look After Your Well.**

Every farmer should have a watchful eye on the water of the wells from which his family and stock are supplied. Water may be far from pure and healthful and still look and taste well when freshly drawn. Many wells, on account of their location, are little better than cesspools for the drainage from house and barns. It is safe to regard old wells with suspicion if they are located near buildings. This is particularly true if the wells are shallow.



J. B. TYRRELL, PHOTO.

**Beach of Lake Dauphin.**

Lake Dauphin has many miles of beautiful sand gravel beaches, backed up by groves of fine timber, which makes it a delightful spot for campers.

ample of what could be repeated elsewhere as fast as money and skill are available for the purpose. Prof. Robertson has undertaken the work of honorary secretary, and this is a brief outline of his ideas as propounded at a recent meeting held in Ottawa, where an influential provisional committee has been organized to assist in floating this very worthy scheme. He briefly outlined the needs, particularly of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and said that an order of Victorian nurses could give the physicians there invaluable aid; and they would do needed work where physicians are not available. The existing training hospitals could be used ; and cottage homes for the residence of the nurses in the country could also be used as emergency hospitals. By co-operating with existing hospitals at five or six centres, and by the founding of six or eight cottage homes for nurses subordinate and tributary to each of the hospitals of these training centres, the whole of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories could be covered. The nurses would then be able to reach their patients without loss of time or much expense. Each of these cottage homes would cost about a thousand dol-

**Home Building.**

Lady Aberdeen writes :—What is that indefinable something that makes the house of whatever degree a home ; that reveals itself in the books and pictures, in the arrangement of the rooms, in the preparation for a guest, in the tones of the children, the expression of the husband and wife ? We cannot describe it, but we recognize it at once when it is present, and no house can be truly a home without some measure of it. We do not need just houses where we can eat and sleep healthily, but we want homes full of rest and peace, and beauty and refreshment. Full of power, therefore, to send out men and women inspired with the spirit and devotion to all that is true and beautiful to serve their day and generation. And what sort of women do we want, then, to make such homes ? There must be practical knowledge first, and it must be gained somehow, either by training or through dearly bought experience, through failures, and often costly blunders, knowledge that will secure to the inmates of that house of all ages those essentials of light and air and comfort and good food

All the water that finds its way into wells passes through surface soil, and if the soil through which any given well obtains its supply of water is saturated with organic matter from kitchen waste or human or animal excrement, the organic matter finds its way into the well and contaminates the water. If the amount of contamination is slight, and considerable water is drawn from the well, it may not be a very serious matter. There is a very simple method that is also very satisfactory by which the purity of the water may be tested. Partially fill a perfectly clean bottle with the water to be tested, cork it tightly, and set in a warm place. If it remains clear and free from disagreeable odours it cannot contain much organic matter. A well that has been for a little time out of use is specially dangerous. Germs of typhoid and diphtheria may poison whole families, and instances of fatal disease started in this way have been too frequent in Manitoba.

**25c.** Buys One Package Mending Tissue. It repairs instantly and perfectly all kinds of Clothing, Gloves, Umbrellas, Carriage Tops, Boots, etc., and saves many times cost in a short time. Send for it to-day. Add. U. D. ROBERTSON, 1915 Caraduff, Assa

FOR  
EXHIBITION  
POINTERS.

CALVES WORTH HAVING.

At Tweed, Ont., on May 30th, 1894, Mr. R. Robinson said, "Mr. Samuel Coulter, to whom I furnished Herbageum, fed it to a Holstein calf until within a day or two of six months old, when it was exhibited at the Tweed Agricultural Show, and there turned the scale at a little over 800 pounds." One of our travellers, on June 20th, 1896, mentioned the above to Jas. McBride, Esq., of Kinglake, Ont. He replied, "I can easily believe that report, for I fed Herbageum to two Durham calves, one of them a heifer. When within one day of six months old she weighed 748 lbs.; the other was eleven days younger and weighed 730 lbs."

Another sample is from Messrs. McCarron Bros., grocers, of Wallaceburg, Ont., and who also raise thoroughbred cattle. Under date of August 20, 1896, they say, "We fed Herbageum to a Durham calf till it was three months old, when it weighed 476 lbs." And Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, of Essex Centre, Ont., on August 10, 1896, said, "A customer of mine, Mr. Wm. Sisson, fed a calf with skim milk, a little chop and Herbageum; at five months old he sold it for \$20."

Send for a pamphlet and mention this paper.

THE BEAVER MFG. CO., GALT, ONT.

1865

MANITOBA...

Offers exceptional advantages to the home-seeker, whether

Farm Laborer, Dairyman, Stockman or Wheat-Grower.

There never has been a more favorable time than the present for settlers to locate.

SOME ELOQUENT FACTS:

25 YEARS AGO the chief products of Manitoba were the furs of wild animals. TO-DAY these products are Wheat, Cattle, Butter, Cheese.

IN 25 YEARS

The population increased from 12,000 to 200,000; the land under cultivation from 10,000 acres to 2,000,000 acres; the number of schools from 16 to 982.

EVEN IN A SINGLE DECADE

The results are no less remarkable, as may be seen from the following figures:

GRAIN PRODUCED.

	1885.	1895.
Wheat .....	7,429,440 bus.	41,776,038 bus.
Oats .....	6,364,263 bus.	22,555,733 bus.
Barley .....	1,113,481 bus.	5,645,036 bus.
Total .....	14,907,184 bus.	59,975,807 bus.

Increase in ten years, 45,068,623 bushels.

The area of Wheat, Oats and Barley under crop was:

In 1885 .....	566,228 acres.
In 1895 .....	1,722,773 acres.

Increase, 1,166,545 acres.

The Province has a municipal system which is simple, economical and efficient. Taxation in all parts is therefor reduced to a minimum. Lands can be bought in nearly every district, on easy terms of payment. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upward. FREE Homesteads are still available in some parts of the Province. A complete list of these lands will be furnished on application to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Full information, maps, etc., may be had on application to

THOS. GREENWAY.

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, WINNIPEG, MAN.

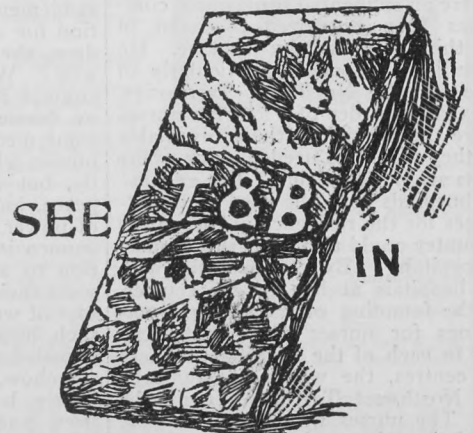
Or to W. D. SCOTT, Manitoba Immigration Agent, 30 York St., Toronto.

1908

SMOKE  
MYRTLE NAVY

GILT LETTERS  
ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.  
NONE OTHER GENUINE.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON.





**This World, Make the Best of It.**

The world, as we know it, the world created by men and women, has but a short history. A few thousand years at most, and we lose the record. But what changes have taken place in those thousand years! What changes, in deed, have been wrought by earnest men and women, in the short space of time since the grandmothers among us were school girls! Who will say that the world is not a more comfortable, a better, a happier place to-day than ever before? And it is so because good men and women have been endowed with the god-like purpose of making it and themselves better and happier. Of all the countless billions of men and women who have lived and died, only they who have had some share in this evolution of the world toward the impossible end of perfection, have truly lived. The others have been spinning tops and rolling hoops, the toys of their own childish selves. But it is not alone those high in place or great in the world's esteem,

**Household Hints.**

The mica in the stove doors may be cleaned by rubbing it with a cloth wet in vinegar.

Sugar and Vinegar for Hiccough.—A lump of sugar saturated in vinegar is efficacious in most cases of hiccough.

To remove rust from knives, cover the blades with sweet oil for a day or two, and then rub with a lump of fresh lime.

Rub cold tallow from a candle on to an ink spot; allow it to remain twenty-four hours and wash as usual. Properly done, this method is sure.

Cracks in floors, around the skirting-board, or other parts of a room, may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into the cracks with a knife. It will hard-

is an easy method of keeping furniture bright. The odor soon disappears if the windows are left open.

A piece of paper can do a great many things. One thing it can do, says the Scientific American, is to restrain the festive moth which begins to lay eggs in the spring. No moth can bore a hole through even the thinnest paper.

The dreadful disease of diphtheria comes into the family circle almost unaccountably at times, and the mother should know just what to do at its first appearance among her little ones. This simple remedy seems to have the approval of the Scientific American, and may be worth remembering: At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat, close the room, then take a tin cup and pour into it an equal quantity of tar and turpentine; then hold the cup over the fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up the membranous matter and diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the throat, and thus afford the re-



J. B. TYRRELL, PHOTO.

**View of Salt Spring, Lake Winnipegosis.**

The above is a sketch of one of the many places on the West side of Lake Winnipegosis, where salt springs exist. The brine is forced to the surface, killing all vegetation for acres in extent, and generally forming into little streams finding their way to the lake. Mr. Tyrrell, of the Geological survey, tells of one spring he saw in 1889, which discharged sixty gallons of brine per minute. The brine contained six-sevenths of a pound of salt per gallon, and he estimated that the brook carried into the lake 37 tons of salt every twenty-four hours.

who have the opportunity of living a purposeful life and of accomplishing a part in the world's work. Whoever does a useful thing, and does it well and cheerfully, is contributing to the world's happiness and betterment. We must learn to adapt ourselves to the conditions surrounding us, to keep sweet in temper and warm in heart, whatever blasts may blow without. If all the energy wasted in fretting at what cannot be helped, were applied to things that can be helped, there would soon be left few things that cannot be helped. It is only by doing the possible things that we find that nothing is impossible. To do well the thing worth doing, nearest at hand, is the surest way of being happy.

The world owes a debt unpayable of reverence and gratitude for the obscure fidelity, the unchronicled sacrifice, the silent and steady toil which had no other inducement than a sense of duty and the reward of an approving conscience.—Dr. Charles A. Berry.

en like papier-mache, and the floor will be as smooth as when new.

Experiments made with small-pox patients in Oaxaca, Mexico, show that by administering honey diluted in water to small-pox patients the pustules of the worst variety disappear and the fever is immediately diminished. The matter attracted much attention. The remedy was accidentally discovered by a young girl who was down with the disease, and who secretly refreshed herself with honey and water with astonishing curative results, and it has been tried on soldiers sick with the disease.

Where a piece of furniture is very much soiled and requires to be cleaned and polished, first wash it thoroughly with warm, soapy water, washing only a small surface at a time, and drying it quickly by rubbing it hard with a flannel. Mix together one pint of linseed oil and half a pint of kerosene, wet a flannel with the oil mixture and rub the cleaned furniture. Rest half an hour before taking a fresh piece of flannel, and then by vigorous rubbing polish the wood until it shines like glass.

lief that has baffled the skill of physicians. As a rule, where diphtheria is suspected the best thing is to send for the doctor without delay, but a simple remedy like that above mentioned costs little, can be tried off-hand, and there is no risk following its application.

This bit from Emerson's advice to his daughter, is so full of sound advice to those who seem ever on the lookout for clouds, that we reproduce it here for the readers of The Farmer:—Finish every day and be done with it.—You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow will be a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with all its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterdays.

**FREE TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS.**

Full information about painless childbirth, etc. Avoid suffering, prevent danger and insure a rapid recovery by writing Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute Buffalo, N. Y.

# FREE FARMS

## FOR MILLIONS.



## 200 MILLION ACRES

Wheat and Grazing Lands for Settlement in Manitoba  
and the Canadian North-West.



Deep soil, well watered, wooded, and the richest in the world ; easily reached by railways. Wheat : Average 30 bushels to the acre, with fair farming. The Great Fertile Belt : Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, Peace River Valley, and the Great Fertile Plains. Vast areas, suitable for grains and grasses, largest (yet unoccupied) in the world. Vast mineral riches : Gold, silver, iron, copper, salt, petroleum, etc., etc. Immense Coal Fields. Illimitable supply of cheap fuel.

The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS of 160 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it ; offering independencies for life to everyone with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

For information, not afforded by this publication, address :—

**THE SECRETARY,**

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

[Mark envelope "Immigration Branch."]

**THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

Or to the Agent whose name and address are stamped on the cover of this publication.

Immigration Halls are maintained by the Government at Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, Lake Dauphin, Brandon, Prince Albert, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton, in which shelter is afforded to newly arrived Immigrants and their families, and every attention is paid to their comfort, FREE OF CHARGE.